FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 238 11 December 1981

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USSR WANTS 'FRUITFUL' GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

PM101113 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 49, 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Real 'Zero Option'"]

[Text] Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe began in Geneva on 30 November. The dialogue will not be simple -- that much is clear. It is also clear that the fact that the talks have started does not automatically ensure the resolution of this vitally important problem.

"The question of nuclear weapons in Europe," it is stressed in the document adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on the results of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, "is not only a question of the continent's future and the destinies of the hundreds of millions of people who live there. It is also a question of the destiny of world peace. The Soviet Union is in favor of seeking at the conference table a solution which will ensure that nobody's security is diminished, while the level of military confrontation in Europe falls."

The Soviet Union's starting point is clearly outlined in this document and in L.I. Brezhnev's answers to questions put by the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, as it was in the course of his visit to the FRG.

Moscow comes to the conference table in Geneva with the firm intention of achieving positive results and advocating radical reductions in medium-range nuclear weapons by each of the sides in Europe. It has called on its partner to be objective and engage in a joint quest for a mutually acceptable solution, a solution which would be useful to the cause of peace and universal security.

The talks are taking place in a complex atmosphere: International tension is being protracted. At present the sides' positions in Geneva diverge relatively widely. In view of this, on the eve of the talks the Soviet Union did everything possible to facilitate dialogue. It proposed that, while the talks are in progress, there should be abstention from the deployment of new and the modernization of existing medium-range facilities in Europe. In other words, that a moratorium be declared, to operate until the conclusion of a treaty. This is not a question of somehow fixing forever the present level of medium-range nuclear facilities.

Moreover, if the other side agrees to a moratoroum the USSR would be prepared not only to halt the further deployment of its SS-20 missiles but also, as an act of good will, to unilaterally reduce a certain section of its medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR; to reduce them, moving as it were in advance toward the lower level which may be agreed on in the course of the talks. Does not this substantial new element in the Soviet stance indicate a constructive approach and the desire to create a favorable atmosphere for dialogue?

It will be obvious to any sensible person looking at the Soviet proposals without prejudice that the Soviet Union is striving for fruitful talks and intends to conduct the talks with a full understanding of the fact that the conditions must be created for the continuance of detente.

And how has the United States approached the conference table? What constructive proposals has it made? How has it facilitated dialogue? With the original -- to put it mildly -- idea that the USSR must disarm itself? The Washington version of the "zero option" looks like this: The Soviet Union must be left "at zero," that is, must destroy all its medium-range missiles, while NATO will be left with its sea-based and air-based missiles targeted on the USSR. This way of posing the question cannot be called serious; it is absolutely unacceptable.

Washington and certain other NATO capitals must finally realize that without seeking any preferential treatment the Soviet Union insists that the United States and NATO must measure its security by the same yardsticks with which they measure their own. Moscow expects from Washington not propaganda tricks, but the recognition of existing parity and the principle of equality and identical security. When this recognition takes place, there will be progress at the talks and it will become possible to consider concrete figures for reductions in medium-range nuclear weapons. As for the Soviet Union, L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "We would be prepared to carry out reductions not by dozens, but by hundreds of units of arms in this category. I repeat -- by hundreds of units. That is our approach. If our partners display readiness to reach agreement on a complete renunciation by both sides -- West and East -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons targeted on sites in Europe, we are in favor of that."

The Soviet Union is in favor, on the whole, of Europe's ultimately being free of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical. That would be a fair, real "zero option."

U.S. PRESSURES ALLIES ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

PM101555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Pressure on Partners"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Dec -- High-ranking figures in the Washington administration are making their latest attempt to put pressure on the U.S. NATO allies with a view to obtaining from them the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. Pentagon chief C. Weinberger has left for the Belgian capital, where the NATO headquarters are situated. There he will take part in the NATO Defense Planning Committee's D-day session opening 8 December. In addition to Brussels the U.S. defense secretary will visit, in particular, Naples (Italy), where the headquarters of the Mediterranean-based U.S. 6th Fleet are situated, and London.

W. Clark, U.S. deputy secretary of state, assigned the task of visiting Britain, Ireland and the FRG, is to set off soon on a similar "mission" to the "old continent."

Another U.S. assistant secretary of state -- L. Eagleburger -- is already in Brussels and is "working on" the West Europeans in an attempt to enlist their support for the plans to deploy the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

Washington has announced that Secretary of State A. Haig will fly to Brussels 8 December. Thus, a NATO council session at the foreign minister level is to take place within the framework of the winter "Atlantic Week." To judge from the preliminary agenda for this meeting, its participants will, inter alia, discuss the question of the implementation of the 12 December 1979 NATO decision on the "modernization" of the NATO nuclear arsenal in Europe, which implies the deployment of about 600 Pershing II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles targeted on the USSR in Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. Commentators are drawing attention to the fact that Washington has sharply stepped up pressure on its NATO partners precisely now that a powerful antiwar movement -- whose participants are resolutely protesting against West Europe's transformation into a NATO powder magazine -- has developed in Europe.

Following Denmark and Norway, which refused from the very start to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles on their soil, two other NATO members -- Belgium and the Netherlands -- have put off indefinitely their decision concerning the implementation of the Pentagon's plans on their territory -- plans which are dangerous to the cause of peace. All West Europe has been literally swept by a wave of antimissile demonstrations. Commenting on the scope of this movement, CBS TV stressed that "the West European public would like to rid the continent of all nuclear armaments."

According to observers' assessments, the main goal of U.S. diplomacy at the present stage is to quell the pitch of the antiwar movement and force the United States' NATO allies to match unconditionally Washington's militarist, confrontationist course aimed at increasing the arms race.

PENTAGON AIDE ON NATO MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

PM101505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 3

[TASS report: "The Hawks Set the Tone"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Dec -- The United States does not intend to renounce the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, R. Perle, the U.S. defense secretary's assistant for nuclear forces, has stated, addressing the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Perle, who only recently was aide to the well-known U.S. hawk Senator H. Jackson, and who holds similar views, is now the Pentagon's chief official responsible for arms "control." He told the Senators, without beating about the bush, that "despite the protests and demonstrations in Europe" the program for the deployment of 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles there remains in force and will begin to be implemented in December 1983.

Overturning the facts and expatiating about the alleged "Soviet military threat" looming over West Europe, Perle pointed to the "need to modernize" NATO's nuclear forces. As is well known, this is a screen for attempts by Washington and the NATO ringleaders to alter in their favor the approximate equilibrium of forces prevailing in Europe and to conduct negotiations with the USSR from the notorious "position of strength."

It is clear from Perle's statement that the United States continues to lack a constructive approach to the problem of limiting strategic armaments. He attacked the SALT I and SALT II agreements, alleging that the process of talks in this sphere has led to "a radical change in the strategic balance" in favor of the USSR.

The Pentagon official vigorously publicized the 5-year program for building up U.S. strategic armaments. He said that it is essential "to safeguard U.S. security."

The Senate is now discussing a bill to allocate funds to the Pentagon in the fiscal year that began 1 October for the implementation of specific programs within the framework of the "ceiling" already set for military expenditure at $226.3 billion.

These programs provide for the modernization and expansion of strategic nuclear and conventional armaments, including preparation for the creation of a fleet of B-1 strategic bombers and the deployment of MX ICBM systems. The full implementation of these programs over the next few years will cost a colossal sum -- about $100 billion.

The bill has not yet been voted on but, people here note, there is no doubt as to the outcome of the voting: The atmosphere is such that all the demands of the military-industrial complex will be satisfied in full. This is clear from the rejection by the majority of Senators of a number of amendments envisaging the abandonment of production of the B-1.

WEST EUROPEANS PROTEST U.S. ARMS POLICY

PM101527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Palladin dispatch under the rubric "On an Urgent Topic": "Anxiety Remains"]

[Text] Washington -- The so-called "zero option" for resolving the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe proposed by the Reagan administration is generating mounting skepticism in the United States. The effectiveness of this approach, former U.S. State Department official Andrey (Pyer) writes in the Los Angeles TIMES, will be nil.

Many West Europeans realized this truth even earlier. "The proposals put forward by Washington are empty and are aimed at attaining one-sided advantages for the United States," Josephine Richardson, a member of the British Parliament and member of the Labor Party leadership, stated at a press conference in Washington. "That is why the British people are concerned for the fate of the talks which have begun in Geneva." "The 'zero option' amounts merely to reducing the USSR's missile forces and will have no chance of success until it is altered in a realistic direction," she was supported by the retired Bundeswehr general, Gerd Bastian. West German Bundestag member Karl-Heinz Hansen noted that to all appearances the United States still intends to seek the deployment of medium-range missiles in West Europe and has embarked on talks with the Soviet Union only out of propagandist considerations.

Envoys of the British and FRG peace champions are in the United States at the invitation of like-minded Americans. Their aim is to bring the U.S. people the truth about the West European's alarms and concern at Washington's policy in the international arena. "The speeches emanating from the White House about a 'limited' nuclear war, the Reagan administration's decision to embark on the production of the neutron weapon and the arguments about the possibility of achieving victory in a nuclear missile conflict -- all this is generating the most profound concern among the British people," Richardson said. "Never before have I been so certain that urgent measures are needed to eliminate the danger of a new world war."

Petra Kelly, leader of a West German "Green" Party, recalled that over recent decades the initiative in fueling the arms race has always come from the United States. She demanded the renunciation of the "deterrent strategy" in favor of a sincere and persistent quest for peace and the consolidation of international security. Hansen resolutely repudiated the U.S. propaganda thesis that the weapons deployed by the United States in West Europe serve the defense of the West Europeans and not for nuclear blackmail, and he denounced the NATO leadership's reluctance to respond to the peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union in recent years.

After the press conference your correspondent asked G. Bastian to comment on U.S. press reports that the White House does not intend to curtail work on the production of medium-range missiles and views the talks which have begun in Geneva merely as a means of involving the USSR in a propaganda war for the West Europeans' minds and hearts. "I assess this as further testimony to Washington's reluctance to carry out a constructive search to ease international tension," the retired Bundeswehr general replied.

TASS CITES SOVIET MBFR SPOKESMAN ON VIENNA TALKS

LD102308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Vienna, 10 Dec (TASS) -- The 25th round of talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe ended in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, the leader of the USSR delegation, spoke at the final plenary session.

Summing up the results of the round which had just ended, the Soviet representative noted that, unfortunately, not a single agreed or stated clause had reinforced the series of talks. Not one key aspect of the problem of reducing armed forces and arms had been decided. The West had not displayed the necessary readiness to seek just and mutually acceptable decisions.

Pointing to the reasons for the unsatisfactory state of affairs at the Vienna talks, the USSR representative said that two lines of international policy are in conflict. One of these is the line of the countries of the socialist community, which is realistic and just and directed toward the relaxation of international tension and the elimination of the threat of an outbreak of war, toward strengthening peaceful cooperation between states with differing social systems and toward searching for mutually acceptable accords in the field of military detente and disarmament, taking full account of the interests of security of the sides.

The other line, conducted by the NATO countries, especially those which are setting the tone there, is distinguished by a lack of justification for its claims, an absence of genuine striving to embark upon the road of a businesslike search for a mutually acceptable agreement in the spirit of realism, by the incessant build-up of military preparations, and by banking on obtaining for themselves military advantages over the socialist countries with certain political aims. This line is constantly accompanied by fabrications in the West about some sort of military threat allegedly coming from the Soviet Union.

In solving the vitally important task of improving the international situation, strengthening peace, and eliminating military-political confrontation and the danger of war, the countries of socialism did and still do ascribe great importance to the Vienna forum, the Soviet representative stated. Its significance and the need for overcoming the deadlock which has arisen at it were once again recently confirmed during the visit to the FRG by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Supreme Soviet Presidium, and at the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Proceeding from the approximate balance of forces which has come about historically between East and West in central Europe and the need to prevent it from being violated, the socialist countries did and do consider it reasonable and possible to agree on measures for radical, or at least on initial partial mutual reduction of the level of dangerous confrontation in an agreed area with strict observance of the principle of not harming the security of the sides. It is precisely to the achievement of this aim that all the proposals of the socialist countries submitted in Vienna have been directed.

Having set out these proposals in a general manner, the leader of the Soviet delegation indicated that they contain all the major components of a draft first agreement and create a realistic basis permitting a move to formulating a text of this agreement. The need to start such work is upon us, especially since there is already a wide range of questions upon which there exists mutual understanding or considerable closeness of the positions of the parties.

Guided by a striving to overcome the deadlock and to achieve progress at the talks, the Soviet delegation, together with the delegations of the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR, has officially proposed that, beginning with the next round, a start should be made on practical work on the text of an agreement and an editorial working group should be set up with this aim.

In raising such a proposal, the socialist countries are well aware that there are a number of key questions in the first agreement, in relation to which the socialist countries have done everything possible to help to jointly resolve them in a positive way, but to which the NATO countries are not giving a constructive response. These are organically interlinked, and if the West is really interested in achieving agreement, then it should give a satisfactory reply on the whole complex of questions. In that case the whole matter of concluding the first agreement would enter the stage of practical implementation. It is now up to the Western side. It has long owed something to the socialist countries, and not only them but also to its own peoples.

If the Western capitals show political readiness and good will to achieve mutually acceptable agreement on a realistic and equal basis, then an agreement on the first stage can be reached even in the near future. The socialist countries, for their part, are ready to continue working in this direction.

Europe, the Soviet representative said in conclusion, is our common home. It is the duty of all those who live there to do everything possible to prevent it from collapsing under the weight of nuclear and conventional weapons, to protect it from the conflagration of nuclear war. We Europeans have nowhere to retreat from the problem of reducing the high concentration of troops and arms in central Europe, from the need to neutralize the dangerous powder and nuclear kegs: Sooner or later this problem must be solved, as it will not solve itself. The socialist countries are convinced that this must be done now before it is too late. This matter could become many times more complex and difficult in the future.

COMMENTATORS QUERIED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD11008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 9 Dec 81

["Free Platform" program of answers to viewers' questions during Soviet-Czechoslovak month, presented by unidentified moderator with Soviet guests NOVOSTI political commentator Gennadiy Gerasimov, Gosplan specialist Alekandr Smirnov and Soviet television political commentator Aleksandr Kaverznev -- remarks by Soviet guests in Russian with superimposed translation]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] I shall begin with the first question from (Milos Balogh) from Bratislava, who asks: "Where does the danger of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe lie, since the Soviet Union has declared that, should the need arise, it would find adequate measures to ensure that the approximate balance of power is not altered. I think that this is a suitable question for Comrade Kaverznev.

[Kaverznev] This is truly a topical question which can be precisely answered. Such an answer has been given on more than one occasion by specialists in this problem, by Soviet military leaders -- specifically, Marshal Kulikov, who explained this issue to French journalists. What apparently needs to be said about the correlation of forces is that in Europe today there exists an approximate balance in medium-range missiles -- 1,000 carrier units [words indistinct] but so as to understand our position, we have been deploying these missiles since 1960 as a response to the American forward-based means. This itself underlines the defense character of these missiles of ours. The Americans reproach us for deploying what they call the SS-20 missiles. They critize us rather frequently for deploying these missiles. In the first place, however, they have not accepted any of our proposals to impose a moratorium; if such a proposal of ours were accepted we would not be deploying them now. Second, we are strictly pursuing an equilibrium. When an SS-20 is installed, one or two old missiles are dismantled. As for the number of carriers, that is warheads, [as heard] NATO today still enjoys superiority today. As for what the military term a single warhead launched by a medium-range missiles, they still possess one and a half more warheads than we do. [passage indistinct]

Moreover, our SS-20 missiles are incapable of hitting the territory of the United States, but by deploying the cruise and Pershing II missiles in 1983, as they are striving to do, they will in fact upset this stretegic balance in their favor. This is because the cruise and Pershing II missiles have a range of 2,500 km and are capable of hitting a target within 5 to 6 minutes. [words indistinct] It is therefore this attempt to change the current equilibrium in Europe to one and half times in their favor to which we make our first and principal objection.

As for our defensive means, about which the comrade asked, we certainly do possess them. Naturally, scientific and technological development goes on, but what we have to do is to proceed from the premise that this is a burden, an expenditure. Both scientific and technological potential is wasted, while no one derives any benefit. Second, the very increase of nuclear medium-range means on the European Continent does not diminish the danger nor does it increase security. On the contrary, this danger increases rapidly.

One more thing. Naturally, we would have to give an adequate response, as the question itself has implied. But this would cost more money and would mean a further round of the arms race.

Another thing, these missiles cause us some concern for the very reason that, they are strategic missiles. The Americans call them medium-range missiles which have completed three-fourth of their journey to our country and stopped temporarily, in transit, so to speak, in Europe, with only one-fourth of that journey remaining. [words indistinct] There is no defense against them when they are in flight. I know that one American expert in this field has written that their speed is far too great, for the missile can hit the target within 4 or 5 minutes. We remind the Americans of their reaction at the time of the Cuban crisis, when missiles were to have been installed on the territory of Cuba capable of reaching American shores. This is why we suggest to the Americans to imagine how we feel now.

[Moderator] Vera Soukupova from Paradubice has asked: What does the so-called consumer program which is now the center of attention in the Soviet Union mean and what does it contain? This is obviously a question directed to Comrade Smirnov.

[Smirnov] Yes, this is my question. It was said long ago that man does not live by bread along, but despite this foodstuffs and the satisfaction of food needs remain one of the basic requirements, and thus it becomes a subject for concern of the state and society. The final and principal aim of the consumer program which is being elaborated now on the initiative of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of our party, lies in ensuring the full satisfaction of the scientifically justified or, to put it in other words, of the people's physiological-rational requirements for food. Therefore this program envisages more than securing a certain amount of calories, for this has already been ensured.

It is well known that in the Soviet Union the per-capita calorie consumption is over 3,000, which is more than is necessary; the problem lies in achieving a substantial improvement in the quality of food and thus of nutrition, primarily by increasing the quantity of products of livestock origin, fruit and vegetables. The central platform of this consumer program and problem is in effect to increase agricultural production.

The 11th 5-Year Plan which was recently approved aims at a considerable acceleration of the production rate of agricultural produce. In any case, in the coming 5-year period we intend to double the per-capita rate of agricultural production in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan. No single 5-year plan has ever envisaged such a high rate and volume of increased production of grain, meat and a great number of other foodstuffs.

But here we must stress that in comparison with the past it is not merely a question of an increase in agricultural production but of considerably more pressure than ever being exerted to ensure that the whole economy aims or normalizes economic relations among agriculture, industry and other branches of the national economy and in particular minimizes losses on the basis of the expansion and development of a network catering for agricultureal needs. This includes warehousing and a transportation network to ensure that farm produce reaches consumers intact and in a good state. Thus the main purpose of the consumer program lies in this very rapid and total solution of the problem of satisfying the population's needs with foodstuffs.

[Moderator] I hope Comrade Vera Soukupova from Pardubice will be satisfied with the answer.

Jiri Kvapil from Ostrava has asked: What do you expect from the Soviet-American talks in Geneva? The Soviet Union is equipped there with several variants.

[Unidentified speaker] Our proposals are very precise: They were explained by Comrade Brezhnev during his visit to Bonn, and these proposals presuppose, I would say, both maximal and optimal variants. In other words we have arrived in Geneva -- that is, our Soviet delegation has arrived in Geneva -- and it possesses programmatic variants for all instances. The most maximal variant constitutes our own zero option which differs fundamentally from Reagan's zero option. In other words, we believe that there should be no nuclear weapons in Europe. This would be an ideal situation. We understand that the United States will not accept such a variant at present, in any case, this variant would be very difficult to achieve for this is far too broad and big an issue.

For this reason we have other variants for practical negotiations. These include above all the approval of our proposal for a moratorium. If the West accepts this proposal we will be prepared, as Comrade Brezhnev said, we will not (?play) with the numbers of those installed missiles, for we will restrict their number beforehand and thus approach a low level on which we intend to reach an agreement, and will carry out limitation not merely by single units or by dozens, but by hundreds. This is thus a cardinal proposal.

And I must say that when we look at the way the Western press treats these proposals of ours, we do not find them fully represented, for individual points contained in our proposals have been torn out. For this reason they have not had the appropriate impact on the Western public. The Western press talks about our individual proposals but does not show the whole context.

If I were to speak about our hopes for Geneva, I would say that we are optimists in spirit, for we would like success but we understand that these will be long and very difficult negotiations. Moreover, we are not fully convinced of the Reagan administration's sincerity.

I believe that the main issue of the Geneva talks is not so much the arithmetic and the missiles themselves but the question of the sincerity of the parties involved, of the existance of a political will. Helmut Schmidt, the West German chancellor, said after Comrade Brezhnev's visit to Bonn that he belives in the sincerity of the Soviet side at the Geneva talks, and he added that he also believed in the sincerity of the American side, so that we see here sincerity on both sides, and for that reason this is the best variant.

But despite this, certain fears do exist. For instance, in his speech of 18 November Ronald Reagan stated his -- that is, the American -- position of the zero option and proposed that we remove all medium-range missiles in exchange for NATO's nonimplementation of its decision on the deployment of American missiles. Well, the assessment of this proposal is now generally known. Moreover, Reagan knew about it, since in his reply to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, approximately 2 weeks before Reagan's speech, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev showed why such a proposal would not be acceptable to us. In other words, to come to Geneva with a proposal that is already unacceptable is bound to provoke certain fears.

Other fears are provoked by the aritmetic of the matter. If the individual sides begin to count how many medium-range carriers each side possesses, such arithmetic may take years. For instance, the Americans have so many bombers in Europe. But tomorrow there may be twice as many for the simple reason that bombers can be flown in from the other side of the ocean. Likewise, the Soviet Union has aircraft which are deployed somewhere in Siberia but which may be flown to Europe. Thus the aritimetic here is very imprecise. The main thing is the desire of both sides to reach an agreement.

And the third and final thing I would like to recall is the statements made by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger following Reagan's speech and before the start of the Geneva talks, statements to the effect that the United States will be negotiating from a position of strength. This is very dangerous, for it is clear that the Soviet Union would not agree to negotiations under such conditions.

Nevertheless, the fact that both sides have already met in Geneva is good. And I want now only to recall what has been said earlier, which is that the American horse has been forced to come to the water, but the next problem is to make it drink -- and that is how to achieve success.

[Moderator] Our viewer Josef Novak from Prague District 4 has sent us an interesting question: The FRG is practically arming itself against us and the Soviet Union. Why, then, are the Soviets supplying them with natural gas?

[Unidentified speaker] These are incomparable things. The point is that in developing economic and trade relations we neither set ourselves the aim of strengthening their military potential nor do they themselves, when trading with us, set themselves the objective of strengthening the Soviet Union. These are incomparable concepts and different things, and you know, from the viewpoint of bilateral Soviet-West German economic relations, the communique signed by Comrade Brezhnev in Bonn and which was approved in Bonn together with Chancellor Schmidt stated precisely that economic cooperation results in a positive development of political relations. This idea is dear to us, in particular when long-term projects, reaching beyond the year 2000, are involved. Moreover, we want to create a political climate with this trade.

On the other hand, the United States has come out against the expansion of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG, particularly against the agreement under which we shall provide natural gas to West Germany and West Europe in general in return for which they will supply pipes to us. The United States put strong pressure on West Germany about this. The West Germans retorted that their interests dictate their agreement to this trade.

By developing and expanding cooperation with other states -- the capitalist ones, for instance, including NATO members such as West Germany, which has a totally different view on medium-range missiles and which is willing to provide its territory for these missiles -- we want to create an economic base for detente, which means combining the positive aspects of the issue while the person who posed the question cites negative features. We are in favor of a positive linkage and the development of cooperation and of proceeding from such cooperation to better political relations.

In this sense we would also like to expand our trade with the Americans, as the transition to a dialogue in the political and military sphere and as a way of improving the general situation.

[Moderator] Comrades, we shall now turn to an issue which has generated the largest number of questions. I understand this is because our viewers are very agitated by the situation in Poland and thus the question has arisen: What do you think about the current situation in Poland? We have had many telephone calls on this subject. The callers have asked how the Soviet Union assesses the current state of affairs in Poland, to what extent this situation threatens peace in Europe, what is the USSR's view of the entire situation, what is the Soviet Union's attitude toward the events in Poland, how is the Soviet Union currently helping the Polish People's Republic -- in other words, a whole batch of questions concerning the situation in Poland.

[Kaverznev] I would like to say first of all that we naturally read speeches by leading Czechoslovak officials and newspaper articles written by your publicists. Our view on Polish events is roughly the same as yours. If I am to talk about the development of events, naturally we have to seek a political way out of the situation that has arisen. The party and state leadership in Poland, headed by Comrade Jaruzelski, has worked out a sufficiently precise and clearcut concept for the formation of a front of national unity or a front of national accord, as it is sometimes translated. The idea of a front is an old political idea, and one immediately recalls that following the counterrevolution in 1956 Hungarian comrades found a way out of that situation along the path of forming a united front. How do we understand this idea in fact? In 1920, Lenin himself worked out the very method of a political solution. In his well-known work "Leftwing Communism and Infantile Disorder" he advocated the idea of extending the social base on which the party rests. But this immediately brings several issues to light.

In effect the idea of such a front means that every man has to decide whether he is for socialism or for capitalism. I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of the working people, the majority of the Polish people, are in favor of socialism. At that instance such questions as to what kind of a socialist model is desired, what is to be improved and what kind of modification is to be implemented are not asked, because what is needed is political unity. In the subsequent stage an ideological unity must be achieved. Comrade Kadar gave an excellent example in one of his speeches. Let us say, communists and farmers -- both are in favor of socialism. Hence a political unity, basis exists here. But one can hardly talk at a certain stage about an ideological unity, for after all such a farmer is unlikely to have read either Marx or Lenin. An ideological unity comes into existence during further struggles.

(?Many) comrades clearly see a danger along this path, in the first place, when we are creating a political unity then it must be only (?on the basis) of socialism. Another direction of the political development, the use of power in the interest of the working class, must go parallel with this. One direction without the other has no logic. To merely make use of power without achieving a political solution is nonsense. We must continuously proceed along these two parallel paths. One without the other is inadmissible.

But we can also see that this is not always successfully achieved. For instance, when we read statements of leading Solidarity officials we can see precisely that even those who agree with this idea of the front promote this idea on a nationalistic base. This can bring no good, for the idea must be based on the class basis alone.

On the other side, with regard to the counterrevolutionary forces, we must make use of power to solve economic problems. The Polish Government has worked out a relatively concrete plan for the stabilization of the individual branches of the economy, but what is lacking are quick solutions -- 2 or 3 years for solutions, even 5 years for resolving individual questions. In other words, what is needed here is perserverence. [sentence indistinct]

When we talk about reasons for the Polish crisis, naturally past leaderships were guilty of large economic errors, but there must have been a large ideological error when the slogan was coined in the seventies promising quick and easy prosperity. Such a thing does not happen, for life in general is (?difficult) and cruel. We have to work and create things. Economically, this was a mistake. And Polish communists themselves at their plenary sessions as well as at the party congress have talked frankly about the lack of ideological work by the party and in particular by the party leadership.

[Moderator] I think this answer is sufficient. But there is also the question of economic aid. Comrade Smirnov.

[Smirnov] Naturally we are giving a great deal of help to socialist Poland. I will not give figures because this is not the essense of the whole thing. The issue is that during the economic disorganization which occurred in Poland throughout the past year -- and Comrade Jaruzelski has stressed this on more than one occasion, as have delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congres -- Poland could rely on the stability of Soviet supplies. Our supplies of raw materials, energy, semiproducts and the like, arrive on schedule. It is so secret that the economic relations have been upset. We do not receive compensation, the flow is onesided and now we are not even getting coal in the quantity planned and contracted. Other socialist countries have experienced similar problems.

[Moderator] I think we can now close this subject. I think we have been able to satisfy our viewers at least partially, on the matter. We now have a question which comes, so to speak from the opposite end of the world. How do you assess the position in Cuba and Nicaragua in view of the present threatening policy of the United States.

[Unidentified speaker] The United States is trying to undermine these two Central American countries by its traditional policy based on gunboat diplomacy. It considers itself the owner of this area, and this applies to the current administration in particular. For this reason the United States does not like the social processes that are taking place throughout the region. It never liked Cuba, the current administration has adopted a specially warlike attitude toward Cuba. It does not like the events in Nicaragua. Naturally, things were much simpler when the Somoza dictatorship was in power. First, it was the father and then his son and when the United States was carrying out the policy based on gunboat diplomacy, Theodore Roosevelt said: Somoza is a rascal but he is our rascal. The United States would still like to have such puppets, but times have changed. Social processes are also taking place in Central America today.

The new American administration has attempted to demonstrate to the world that events in El Salvador have been directed from without and that both Cuba and Moscow are involved, but they failed to convince anyone, despite the fact that they published a white paper about it. Even the Western allies of the United States have disagreed with this version and the explanation of the events in El Salvador. Despite this, the U.S. policy in Central America, particularly the one pursued by the current administration, serves as an example of how far to the right "U.S. foreign policy has verred under the Reagan administration. They no longer consider the issue of human rights to be paramount, as everything is subordinated now to the pursuit of their own interest.

When following Reagan's election campaign one gained the impression that he was psychologically geared to achieve what his predecessors, Kennedy and other presidents had failed to achieve. I would say that he nurtures a pathological hatred toward Cuba. There is talk about a blockade; there exist variants of (?individual) military actions, although to be precise the President said that he would not take military actions as such. Still, the United States continually makes warlike statements directed toward Cuba.

[Moderator] I have recently returned back from Cuba and I can only confirm for the benefit of our viewers that the Cuban people are firmly united and are prepared for any attack by the United States. They are truly resolved to defend Cuba to the last drop of blood.

[Moderator] One of our callers said that it is known that the Soviet Union has proposed talks on measures to strengthen confidence in the Far East. How do you assess in this connection Japanese policy or Soviet-Japanese relations respectively? Comrade Gerasimov, I believe, visited Japan and perhaps he might address this question.

[Gerasimov] At the 26th CPSU Congress we have proposed talks on confidence-building measures in Asia. This idea naturally still applies. As there is a problem of European security there is also a problem of Asian security. Moreover, past wars have tended to take place in Asia -- for example in Vietnam. The situation in Asia today is not normal and there is concern, for instance, about the situation on the Sino-Vietnamese borders. Like the previous idea of collective security in Asia, this is one of those long-term ideas which appears today to be relatively distant and unrealistic but may become reality tomorrow.

As an example I will mention the idea of European security. We promoted this idea for a very long time and in the end we achieved Helsinki.

As far as Japan is concerned, it has not yet expressed formally its attitude toward this idea, but we believe that Japan will be playing an increasingly greater role in Asia. Japan today is economically very strong and when I was in Japan months ago the Japanese told me of their awareness of an imbalance between Japanese economic weight, which is very strong, and its political weight. This imbalance constitutes, for the time being, a policy which the Japanese are pursuing consciously, a policy of almost total subordination to the United States, particularly in the area of relations with the Soviet Union. In this respect Japan is even losing when compared with its West European partners. Western Europe gained when it did not agree with the United States when that country imposed sanctions against us. Japan, on the other hand, regrets its action somewhat.

The problem lies in that there is a great deal of talk in Japan about the so-called territorial question. Japan is linking -- and this is a negative linkage -- its demands for the return of the southern parts of the Kurile Islands with greater development of Soviet-Japanese relations. While in Tokyo I had discussions with Mr Nagano, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce -- and thus the main capitalist -- who told me that Japan was ready to rapidly expand cooperation with the Soviet Union provided that we recognize that such a problem exists. This is a kind of political linkage which hampers the development of our relations.

[Moderator] Thank you for the explanation. I have managed to select one more question from the many we have received. Some viewers have been telephoning impatiently, wondering why their questions have not been answered; questions on China and some other Asian problems; questions on whether the political situation is likely to change in Egypt following As-Sadat's assassination; and so forth. I have chosen the last question: This year the highest Soviet representatives as well as representatives of our country and those of the other socialist countries have said on more than one occasion that it is necessary to further intensify cooperation within the CEMA framework. Which methods, in your view, should be used in order to achieve success in the intensification of this cooperation?

[Smirnov] To me as a planner, it is clear that we have to continue to devote considerable attention to the coordination of the plans. This is because planning is one of the most effective tools of national economic management, including socialist integration and cooperation. But this is not enough. Today the issue is that of achieving integration and coordination of economic -- and, I would say -- social policy. This is perhaps another stage which goes beyond this new 5-Year Plan, but agreeing on and harmonizing the basic principles governing the mechanism of the social and economic policy is the very area to which we planners will be paying considerable attention -- i.e., to cooperation with the fraternal socialist states.

The program of integration has been in force for the past 15 years. When we look at what has been achieved we see that all the initiatives contained in that program have been carried out. It would be rather difficult to find a project that has been carried out that failed to fulfill expectations within the framework of the program. I think that life itself has demonstrated that the chosen course has been correct. The only thing is to work even harder in this regard.

[Moderator] Esteemed comrades, the time is up. I thank you cordially. I thank once more Gennadiy Gerasimov, Aleksandr Smirnov, Aleksandr Kaverznev, and we look forward to seeing them again some time in the future at our "Free Platform." Good night, esteemed viewers.

U.S. SABOTAGES LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE EFFORTS

LD101612 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 10 Dec, TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

The U.N. General Assembly has adopted a resolution on the convocation of the 11th closing session of the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference at the New York headquarters of the world community from March 8 to April 30, 1982. The session will have to complete the drafting of a single all-embracing convention to regulate all the main problems involved in the use of the world ocean expanses and resources.

As is known, as a result of an effort of many years the community of nations has drafted a resolution acceptable to all countries without exception. This activity was so close to its completion that in August 1980 a decision was passed to complete the drafting of a convention and adopt it before the end of 1981.

But right after its coming to power a year ago the new U.S. administration, sabotaging the effort of more than 150 states, repudiated the accords reached earlier and began pressing ahead for a radical revision of the draft of the important international document demanding unilateral advantages for itself. The U.S. delegation at the conference made every effort to guarantee for the American monopolies unimpeded possibility of continuing the rapacious extraction in the international area of sea bed of nickel, copper, cobalt, tungsten, manganese and other minerals.

There are facts indicating that some other Western countries also intend, without waiting for the adoption of a Law of the Sea convention, to use rapaciously the resources of the world ocean bottom.

Washington's stand has caused fresh procrastination with the adoption of a final decision on passing a convention.

Can the community of nations be confident that it will be possible next spring to complete at last the process of drafting the convention and start its signing? As the speech at the plenary meeting of the session on behalf of co-authors of the resolution by Sierra Leone's permanent representative to the UN Abdul Koroma has shown, there is no such confidence.

As far as the Soviet Union's stand is concerned, it has always declared and continues declaring for the speediest signing and coming into effect of a Law of the Sea convention. The adoption of such an important document would, in the Soviet Union's opinion be an important contribution to the development of peaceful cooperation of states, to the cause of strengthening peace and international community.

'HUMAN RIGHTS' UNDER SOCIALISM, CAPITALISM

LD101116 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0025 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec (TASS) -- We are transmitting the full text of the leading article published in PRAVDA today under the heading 'Human Rights Day."

"Today is human rights day, which has been proclaimed by the United Nations Organization. The Soviet people mark this day with a feeling of deep pride at the achievements of our socialist homeland in building a new life.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, created by the great V.I. Lenin, our country is treading confidently on the path of October. A developed socialist society has been built in our country. Under socialist conditions the concept of human rights, for the first time in history, has been given specific, real substance.

A convincing testimony to this is the Constitution of the USSR. It states the socio-economic, political and personal rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens. The most important among these are the right to work, the right to leisure, the right to health protection, the right to have a place to live and the right to education. The fundamental law of the Soviet Union testifies: The points of the Final Act of the CSCE are being consistently implemented in our country.

We differ from the capitalist states in that, with us, human rights are not only proclaimed but reliably ensured. The material guarantees backing them up are rich and solid. The real income of Soviet people is constantly increasing. Housing construction is being carried out on a large scale. Last year alone, for instance, 2 million new, well-appointed apartments and individual houses were built, and 10 million people improved their housing. Considerable resources are being invested in the development of education, public health, science and culture. The results of the last 5-Year Plan and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan provide convincing proof of this.

In the USSR socialist democracy is being constantly deepened. The working masses are participating more and more widely in running the life of the country. At present there are more than 2.2 million people's deputies, and millions of other citizens and activists also take part in the work of the soviets. Other forms of people's power are also being perfected.

Can the apologists of the capitalist order put up anything to compare with the real achievements of developed socialism? Human rights are crudely trampled in the United States and other developed capitalist countries. There are tens of millions of unemployed there, deprived fo the right to work. With high medical costs, there can be no question of a right to maintenance of health. Racism and oppression of national minorities flourish. Under the cover of the false slogan of the "Soviet threat" the United States supports the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa and bloody reactionary dictatorships in Latin America. Human rights are not observed in China, either.

Any discussion of human rights becomes pointless, however, if the most important of them, the rights to life, is not respected. Cynical disregard for this is shown by the current foreign policy of the United States. With the aim of achieving military superiority over the USSR and other socialist countries, Washington has adopted and is implementing a vast militaristic program. Wide deployment of strategic and other arms is planned, and the production of a new and truly barbaric type of mass annihilation weapon, the neutron bomb, has begun. Preparations are underway to station new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The Pentagon strategists have put forward the dangerous doctrine of a "limited" nuclear war -- limited, of course, to Western Europe.

The disdainful attitude of the American militarists to the right of man to live has evoked an immense wave of protests in the countries of the North Atlantic bloc, and powerful demonstrations against the military threat, engendered by the nuclear missile policy of the United States and the NATO leadership have taken place in a number of West European capitals.

The Soviet Union, together with the other socialist states which make up the Warsaw Treaty Organization, is consistently upholding the cause of peace. The foreign policy course of the Soviet state is directed towards eliminating the threat of war, particularly a nuclear war, towards disarmament, detente and peaceful, goodneighborly cooperation between states with differing social systems. It is not preparation for war, which dooms the peoples to a senseless waste of their material and spiritual wealth, but the consolidation of peace which is the guiding path to tomorrow.

L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has observed: "In standing up for the principle of peaceful coexistence, we are struggling for what is most dear to billions of people on earth, for the right to life itself, and for saving it from the danger of being annihilated in the flames of war."

Under the conditions of a sharp deterioration in the internatinal atmosphere, for which the United States is to blame, the realization of the programme for peace for the 80's put forwarded by the 26th CPSU Congress becomes of exceptional importance for guaranteeing basic human rights -- primarily the right to life. It has been developed in subsuquent Soviet initiatives. The visit by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the FRG, which was a peace mission in the fullest and loftiest sense, was a new and great foreign policy action in the practical implementation of this program.

Imperialist circles are trying to turn the question of human rights into a tool for ideological struggle against real socialism. Under the hypocritical slogan of "defending human rights" they are organizing campaigns of propaganda and sabotage against the countries of socialism. Under the cover of their slanderous commotion they are trying to interfere in the internal affairs of the fraternal socialist countries, dreaming of a washing away their foundations and historic achievements. A vain effort!

The working people of our country unanimously support the foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state. They are carrying out with inspiration the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans for the socioeconomic and cultural development of the USSR in the 11th 5-year plan. The interests of communist construction require favorable, peaceful external conditions. The Soviet people are for making peace on earth lasting and inviolable, and for reliably guaranteeing man's right to live.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DEMANDS U.S. RETURN WAR CRIMINAL

LD101542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today handed the U.S. Embassy in Moscow the following note:

On the instruction of the Soviet Government, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, referring to its notes to the U.S. Embassy of 11 October 1961 and 20 February 1962, considers it necessary to state the following:

Despite our repeated requests to the U.S. Government to hand over the war criminal (Linnas, Karl Augustovich Yuliusovich), who resides in the United States and was born in Tartu, in the Estonian SSR, the U.S. side has until now declined to satisfy this legitimate demand. The Soviet side proceeds in this matter from international agreements between states which fought against Hitlerite Germany, and also from the UN General Assembly resolution, according to which war criminals should be handed over for trial and punishment to those countries in which they committed their crimes.

As has been convincingly confirmed by witnesses' evidence and by official documents, as well as by other irrefutable evidence, from July to August of 1941, (Linnas) served as an officer in the Tartu concentration camp, and then became the head of that camp until May 1942. He not only was in charge of mass executions of Soviet people, but also personally took part in reprisals against them. A total of more than 12,000 people were executed in the Tartu concentration camp, among them women, old people and children.

From 16-20 January 1962, the court collegium on criminal cases of the Estonian SSR Supreme Court, examining in Tartu the case of (Karl Linnas) and other war criminals connected with him, in an open session of the court, found the accused, (Linnas), guilty of the charges laid against him and sentenced him to death in his absence.

The corresponding materials on this case were also handed to the U.S. side. The U.S. judicial organs were eventually obliged to deprive (Linnas) of U.S. citizenship for concealing his past on his entry into the United States. However, it is quite evident, and justice demands this, that the criminal should suffer the punishment he has merited. Whatever the formal reasons may be, and they have not been explained, the continued harboring by U.S. authorities of (Linnas) --who has committed the gravest crimes -- would not only be a rejection by the United States of the corresponding international obligations but would also be a manifestation of disrespect to the memory of millions of victims of the Nazis and their accomplices in the period of World War II.

The USSR Foreign Ministry insists that the U.S. side should fulfill its duty and adopt measures for the immediate handing over of the war criminal (Linnas), who has been deprived of U.S. citizenship, to the Soviet authorities.

PRAVDA SEES GROWING ANTIWAR FEELING IN U.S.

PM101055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 2

[Special correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Strengthening Voice"]

[Excerpts] Following the announcement by the U.S. administration of its nuclear "rearmament" program, PRAVDA's New York bureau received by mail a petition from the "Women for Peace" organization.

The petition stated: "Since medical research has shown that nuclear war will destroy mankind and since new types of nuclear weapons increase still further the threat of such a war, we appeal to legislators to promote the immediate start of talks with the Soviet Union on reducing the danger of a war arising. We demand a bilateral freeze on the development and production of new nuclear weapons."

Dozens of other social organizations have already supported the initiative by collecting signatures for this petition. This is because today, as never before, honest Americans are worried by the militarist ballyhoo gripping official Washington and by Washington's frank desire for military supremacy.

The White House's frank desire for military supremacy is sharply criticized by many scientists and specialists in the field of military strategy. In the opinion of retired Rear Admiral G. La Rocque, the manufacture of MX and Pershing II missiles, B-1 bombers and cruise missiles will lead only to an extremely dangerous new sprial in the arms race for which the United States will be entirely responsible.

Sober-minded politicians are also voicing increasing concern. Senator G. Hart is convinced that "only SALT talks providing for the renunciation of the development of new strategic programs will help achieve lasting security." "It is right now that we must name every effort to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on arms control. The absence of any commitment in this field is the Achilles' heel of the administration. And this may push us onto a path that will lead mankind into a nuclear catastrophe," Senator E. Kennedy states with alarm.

America is alarmed. The numerous protest demonstrations are evidence that an increasing number of Americans have a clear perception of the fallaciousness of the course adopted by official Washington of securing military supremacy. This course has led to a colossal increase in Pentagon appropriations, is already depriving millions of people of their right to work, to housing and to medical aid and is a tremendous threat to peace.

The wave of antiwar protests that has swept the country and the massive demonstrations by West Europeans against Pershing and cruise missiles have forced the White House to maneuver. However, sober-minded Americans, like West Europeans, realize that Washington's hypocritical proposal of a so- alled "zero option" solution to the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is mere another attempt to lull public vigilance and to achieve military supremacy by other means.

The past few months have opened Americans' eyes to many things, above all to the fact that the threat of nuclear war is real and that true security cannot be achieved via an unrestrained arms race and militarist preparations, which lead to further cuts in social programs, growing unemployment and even higher prices. They have seen for themselves once again that there is no alternative to a sensible approach.

The position of the Soviet Union, which consistently advocates the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons -- strategic, medium-range and tactical weapons -- naturally meets with a widespread response among sober-minded Americans.

The U.S. peace-loving public followed L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG with great interest, regarding the new peace initiatives he put forward during the talks in Bonn as yet more evidence of the USSR's desire and readiness to immediately start talks on the true limitation of nuclear arms, the "Women for Peace" organization has stated. We believe that the USSR and the United States must immediately reach agreement on establishing a moratorium on the deployment of new, medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by the NATO countries and the USSR.

In connection with the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe that began 30 November, (J.) Miller, executive director of the Washington Peace Center said that Americans expect the U.S. administration to show a spirit of cooperation and to take a realistic stand in the talks with the USSR. Both the Soviet and American peoples and all mankind are vitally interested in this.

SOVIET UN LETTER REJECTS U.S. CBW ALLEGATIONS

PM101605 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Refutation of Slander Campaign"]

[Text] New York, 5 Dec -- A letter from the USSR's permanent UN mission to the UN Secretary General points to the slanderous nature of official Washington's assertions concerning alleged instances of the use of chemical and toxic weapons "of Soviet manufacture" in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. The letter has been distributed as an official UN General Assembly document.

Recently, the document states, U.S. representatives in various UN organs have been disseminating these deliberate lies, substantiating them by references to totally unconfirmed press "reports" and "material evidence." A noisy propaganda campaign which has been joined by high-ranking representatives of the U.S. administration has been mounted over this artificially created "issue."

The so-called "factual proof" designed somehow to back the fabrications is absurd and does not stand up to elementary scientific analysis, the letter notes. The document graphically shows that the West has deliberately falsified the facts in an attempt to make out that what it desires is reality. To this end the slanderers' imagination has created chemicals which, as is well known, are not in nature at all.

The unfoundedness of the "reports," as the letter notes, is also confirmed by numerous statements by international experts, in particular employees of the International Red Cross Committee. It is indicative that even a UN expert group created at the West's insistance was forced to admit in a recently published report that it had not succeeded in finding evidence to corroborate these pseudoaccusations.

At the same time it is well known that it is precisely the United States which resorted extensively to the use of chemical weapons during the aggression it launched in Southeast Asia -- something recently admitted by none other than U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services R. Schweiker, the letter continues. According to far from comprehensive data, in South Vietnam alone the United States used over 100,000 tons of chemicals during the war. Over 2 million Vietnamese were victims of chemical warfare. U.S. chemical weapons were used just as extensively, without restrictions and in violation of international laws, in Kampuchea and Laos.

As for attempts to prove that the Soviet Union is involved in the use of toxic substances in Afghanistan, the aim of these attempts is to divert attention from widely known instances of the supply of U.S.-produced chemical ammunition to the gangs invading Afghan territory from outside.

The document then stresses that the DRA Government has frequently presented the international community with facts relating to the way U.S. chemical weapons have been used by bandits against the Afghan civilian population and schoolchildren and to poison livestock.

The true intentions of the authors of the fabrications against the USSR, the letter continues, are not only to make the public forget instances of extensive U.S. use of chemical weapons against the peoples of Indochina but also at the same time to create favorable conditions for large-scale U.S. preparations to wage chemical warfare.

According to specialists' statements, the United States already has the world's largest arsenal of chemical weapons. Over 3 million various chemical warheads with a total weight of over 150,000 tons are concentrated at U.S. depots. The U.S. Army has over 90 different types of chemical ammunition.

The United States is now starting up production of a completely new generation of chemical weapons -- binary weapons. The U.S. Armed Forces already have 155mm binary artillery shells. It is planned to increase the stockpile of chemical ammunition from 3 million to 5 million units.

Obviously the slanderous propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union "is aimed at shattering international agreements in the disarmament sphere and attests to the reluctance of those who put such fabrications into circulation to resolve questions of real importance in terms of limiting armaments and averting the danger of war." The Soviet Union consistently advocates outlawing chemical weapons as soon as possible, the letter says. Back in 1969 the USSR together with the other socialist countries submitted for discussion at international forums a specific draft convention on banning chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and, in 1972, the draft "on banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction."

STATE DEPARTMENT'S 'FRAUDULENT' PAPER SCORED

LD101624 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 10 Dec 81

["U.S. State Department Invents Fresh Lies" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec, TASS -- The U.S. propaganda machinery has issued a fresh portion of lies. The title of the fraudulent paper issued by the U.S. State Department is "Soviet Active Measures: Forgery, Disinformation and Political Operations". The title is quite vocal and pretentious. But one would only in vain try to find in that "document" specific facts to prove the absurd accusations. The paper abounds in cliched anonymous inventions about some "sinister" actions by Soviet agents and diplomats. Behind the broad popular protest movements in the West the authors of the fraudulent paper see "Red agitators" and "agent" organizations, among which they rate -- associations of peace champions, federations of trade unions, youth and women. No wonder that the "document" pictures the powerful movement of West Europe's population against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles and the neutron weapons, which is a reflection of its concern over the insane nuclear plans of the U.S. military, as a result of "Moscow's intrigues", although its authors made a reservation that not the whole opposition to the U.S. decisions has been inspired by the Soviet Union. Broad actions by world public in support of the righteous struggle of the Salvadoran patriots are pictured as a consequence of the "Soviet Union's world-wide campaign."

The "document" also accuses the USSR of opposing the Camp David process. But it is an open secret. The Soviet Union (and not only it) has said from the very outset that this "process" is a road into an impasse, which has really happened. This is recognized both in the Arab world and in the West. And the authors of the "document" absurdly allege that Moscow strives to undermine relations between states, although it is well known that it is precisely the Soviet Union which favours normal relations with other states, the settlement of topical international issues in the name of normalising the situation in various parts of the world.

The "document" of the State Department is fresh proof of the methods of lies, misinformation and distortion of facts, which are now broadly used by U.S. statesmen and services. It might seem that the row around the Pentagon's "Soviet Military Might" pamphlet, which was exposed as a set of lies, the slanderous inventions by the State Department, which were exposed by U.N. experts, about the alleged use of "Soviet-made" toxic chemicals by Vietnam in Laos and Kampuchea should have taught Washington something. But the dirty stream of fabrications is continuing from there. It includes lies about "international terrorism", which is allegedly backed by the Soviet Union, slanders about the situation in Afghanistan, CIA's falsified reports about a "threat" from Cuba and Nicaragua. Take, for example, the anti-Libyan campaign which is based on crude lies and distortion of facts.

It is evidence of what monstrous deceptions are used by Washington today in the pursuit of its policy of blackmail and intimidation of sovereign, independent states, whether they be in Central America, Africa or the Middle East. In its attempt to discredit the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and justify Washington's aggressive imperial policy the American official authorities are having recourse to ever more badly-smelling lies.

SOVIET JOURNAL VIEWS U.S. ASIAN STRATEGY

LD081356 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec, TASS -- "The revision of U.S. strategy in Asia towards making it more aggressive that began way back during the term of the Carter administration is actually going on under the incumbent U.S. administration," the Soviet journal ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY [AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA] says. It points out that the ultimate abandonment of the policy of containing China and a transition to open teaming up with it (and Japan) on an anti-Soviet basis "constitute the main new element in Washington's Asian strategy."

"Despite various clarifications and denunciations of Tokyo, the fact that American-Japanese relations have the character of a military alliance is not doubted by anyone today. At present the same can be said, it seems, about American-Chinese relations... American and Chinese strategic interests are characterized by both sides no longer as parallel but as coincident. China has officially been included by the American leadership in the category of friendly powers with all the subsequent legal and other consequences. All this gives reason to say that an American-Chinese military alliance is in the making," the article stresses.

"In this way," the journal notes, "if we view American-Japanese and American-Chinese relations cumulatively, it seems that a bloc of leading Asian powers under U.S. aegis is being formed to counter the Soviet Union. Moreover, since the changes taking place in American-Chinese relations today are fundamental and since the American-Sino-Japanese alliance is dominated by military considerations, we can in fact speak about the incitement of a new seat of war danger in the Far East."

"This is also reflected in the American strategic doctrine. Apparently, its final objectives will become clear only by the beginning of 1982, but even today U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger claims that Washington should be prepared to wage two or even two and a half wars, including a war in Asia. However, as distinct from the 1960s, when U.S. strategy also provided for such a contingency, at present it is planned to wage a war on the Asian Continent not against China or its allies but together with China," the journal concludes.

U.S. EXPLOITING TAIWAN ISSUE TO PRESSURE PRC

PM091241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 5

[PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "The Taiwan Thorn"]

[Text] Much is being said and written in the world nowadays about the growing mutual irritation between Beijing and Washington in connection with deliveries to Taiwan of modern U.S. weaponry, particularly FX fighters.

There is essentially nothing unexpected in this disagreement. The Beijing leaders are merely reaping the fruits of their own capitulation. Making a hasty visit to the United States in January 1979, Deng Xiaoping entered into direct collusion with Washington for the sake of "strategic partnership" on the basis of the joint struggle against world socialism. He effectively agreed to postpone the solution of the Taiwan problem indefinitely -- that is, he accepted the "two Chinas" concept, which is humiliating for a great power.

Deng Xiaoping and his minions alluded to two factors to mask their concessions on this question of principle. First, when relations were normalized the United States officially recognized that "there exists only one China and that Taiwan is part of it." Second, the United States pledged to annul the mutual defense treaty with Taiwan.

However, all these arguments came to nought when, in April 1979, the U.S. Congress adopted "Act No 2479" on U.S. relations with Taiwan. "The United States," it says, "will regard any attempt to determine Taiwan's future fate by any means other than peaceful negotiations as a threat to peace and security in the western Pacific." The act envisages U.S. deliveries of "defensive" arms. Thus, U.S. military commitments to the members of the Kuomintang were again confirmed in law.

Beijing had to pretend that "Act No 2479" had only been adopted for appearances to pacify the pro-Taiwan lobby and save face in the eyes of a new worthless ally. But this fairy tale has been refuted by life itself. The whole package of bilateral ties between Washington and Taipei have been preserved unchanged (if you leave aside the fact that the former embassies have been renamed the "U.S. Institute for Taiwan" and the "Taiwan Coordinating Council for North American Affairs").

Meanwhile political and economic ties are continuing to develop. The volume of U.S.-Taiwan trade is more than twice the trade turnover between the United States and the PRC. Taiwan remains the United States' second largest Asian trading partner after Japan. Various forms of military cooperation are being stepped up, including joint maneuvers and the training of Taiwanese personnel in the United States. Taiwan is continuing to receive U.S. weapons in accordance with a 5-year program of military deliveries for 1979-83.

After the new administration came to power Washington began to proceed even more shamelessly in its policy from the "two Chinas" concept.

It is well known that during the election campaign the present President criticized his predecessors for an excessive "pro-Beijing leaning" and called for relations with Taiwan to be elevated to an official level. Having become president, Reagan began to formulate his credo more circumspectly: The present administration is allegedly ready to continue to develop ties with the PRC, but, at the same time, it is committed to observing all the provisions of the act on relations with Taiwan.

Beijing, like Taiwan, is aware that the words "all the provisions" imply above all military cooperation, an important component of which is to be deliveries of military hardware, including FX aircraft. This codename signifies modified versions of the General Dynamics F16 and Northrop F5G supersonic jet fighters. "This deal," the New York TIMES writes, "is especially important for Northrop, which has invested vast resources in building the F5G. And Northrop is based in California," the newspaper adds significantly, "President Reagan's home state."

The Beijing leadership has made a number of propaganda moves to ward off the growing criticisms over the consequences of its own capitulation on the Taiwan issue. A series of high sounding statements and warnings have been directed toward Washington but designed primarily for domestic consumption.

And when Secretary of State Haig visited China in June this year, the Beijing leaders, having feigned bravery at first, fell for the new bait. The United States offered China broad access to the latest military hardware to weaken the leaders' objections to the sale of modern weapons to Taiwan. (The Pentagon is also simultaneously arming both Tel Aviv and Cairo).

Furthermore, Haig let it be known that Washington could defer deliveries of jet fighters to Taiwan and resolve this question according to military need. Consequently it was agreed that China's deputy chief of the general staff, Liu Huaqing, would visit Washington in August. However, the visit, intended for the actual placing of Chinese military orders in the United States, has still not taken place.

Beijing undertook a further demonstrative maneuver in October. It put forward a program for Taiwan's peaceful reunification with the motherland, promising the inviolability of the socioeconomic system -- that is, the island's capitalist order -- its full autonomy, including the preservation of its own armed forces, and also the Taiwan leaders' participation in the supreme organs of PRC state power.

Beijing hardly doubted that Taipei would reject these proposals. However, the Chinese leadership would have deemed itself the winner even in the event of a positive answer. It has long been convinced by the example of Hong Kong -- the British colony on PRC territory -- that such a "reserve" of capitalism can be used as a magnet for foreign capital and as a bridgehead for patent companies which would have their subsidaries on the mainland, utilize the cheap Chinese labor force and replenish Beijing's foreign currency reserves.

This idea is not new. But in this case Beijing's initiative is not only addressed to Taiwan, but to Washington too. How can there be a military need for deliveries of supersonic fighters and other weapons if China is not only not thinking of invading Taiwan, but is offering it such "constructive conditions for peaceful reunification"?

Foreign commentators have begun to call the FX aircraft issue the touchstone of relations between Beijing and Washington. Such dramatization is, perhaps, excessive. (It was in this very vein that U.S. Under Secretary of State Stoessel spoke recently: We used to sell weapons to Taiwan and we will continue to sell them. What is there to be alarmed about?). Practice has shown that the Beijing leadership fans up passions over the Taiwan problem when it considers this advantageous for itself. And when necessary it compromises without fuss for the sake of the notorious "strategic partnership", and sacrifices national interests in so doing.

It is another matter that further reasons for mutual irritation between Washington and Beijing have emerged. Reagan sees one of his main aims as somehow being kind to and encouraging "offended allies" and restoring their confidence. The South Vietnamese puppets were apparently left to the mercy of fate. The Seoul clique was intimidated by the prospect of the withdrawal of U.S. troops. There was the failure to keep the shah of Iran on the throne. Some kind of abrupt turn around is needed. Hence the kowtowing to the South African racists. Hence the resumption of arms deliveries to military regimes in Latin America. Hence, too, the shifting of stress in favor of Taipei even if this does agitate Beijing.

The Chinese leaders, especially Deng Xiaoping and his supporters who pass for the "U.S. lobby in Beijing," are having to maneuver in every way to justify the unenviable role of "junior partner" which U.S. strategists have assigned to China. Against this backdrop the Chinese capital seems to have begun wondering: What in fact is the country receiving from the so-called "strategic partnership" between Washington and Beijing (which, in particular, has badly undermined China's prestige among the developing countries).

Washington's inclination toward "traditional allies" and Beijing's desire to distance itself somewhat from the U.S. imperialist course's more odious manifestations are all enlarging the inflamed area around the Taiwan thorn and bringing the next outburst of Chinese-U.S. contradictions to a head.

China is giving reminders that the diplomatic status of the Netherlands Embassy in Beijing was downgraded after the Netherlands agreed to build two submarines for Taiwan. But Washington seems to be disregarding these warnings. It has reason for supposing that the Beijing leadership, and the Deng Xiaoping group in particular, needs the United States more than the United States needs good relations with the PRC.

Thus, the Beijing leaders' hopes that strategic partnership on the road of anti-Sovietism would push the unresolved problems of bilateral relations into the background have not been realized. Washington is behaving differently. It is clearly striving to stress the aspects of a Chinese-U.S. deal on the Taiwan problem which are damaging to Beijing. It is trying to use the concessions it has won as a lever for pressure on China.

CHINESE LEADERS' ATTITUDE TOWARD RELIGION ASSAILED

GF101338 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 9 December carries an unattributed commentary entitled: "What Is Beijing's Attitude Toward Religion?" The radio states that the Chinese leaders claim they respect the religious practices of minorities in the PRC and notes that China's attitude toward religious shrines in Tibet is indicative of the kind of respect Chinese leaders have toward religion.

Using a shrine in Tibet as an example, the radio states that the shrine was once famous in Tibet -- the second largest of its kind in the country -- but it is now in ruins. "About 4,000 shrines existed in Tibet prior to PRC occupation. Only 13 of these shrines exist now."

Claiming that Chinese officials have removed thousands of ancient handwritten religious tablets from Tibet in accordance with Beijing's plan to undermine religion in that country "in a most shameless manner," the radio states: "However, other religions in the PRC are no better off than those in Tibet. It will be recalled that the foreign journalists who visited Xinjiang Province in 1979 were indeed surprised to observe that Koranic verses had been (?distorted). This was due to the fact that Chinese officials in the province were imposing restrictions on Muslims."

Recalling that Mao had declared Islam to be antirevolutionary and that many Muslims had been punished during his lifetime, the radio adds: "Mosques and schools in villages inhabited by Muslims have been destroyed." "The sacred traditions of Muslims have been violated in nearly every village. The bodies of dead Muslims have been cremated."

Claiming that statements Chinese leaders have made regarding their respect for religion are unfounded and aimed at exonerating themselves in the eyes of developing countries, particularly in the Muslim world, the radio concludes: "Chinese leaders have shown that they do not approve of appointing religious scholars to schools and university dormitories. Religious figures have also been deprived of the right to be appointed to key positions in local administrations [words indistinct] and other organizations. Religious figures are only [words indistinct] in the social and cultural life of the province they are from. Religious persecution in the PRC continues."

KOREAN WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM111035 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Quests From Pyongyang"]

[Text] A party delegation from the DPRK capital headed by Yi Hyong-chow, secretary of the Pyongyang Korean Workers Party [KWP] Municipal Committee, arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The delegation comprises (Li Chan-rok), responsible secretary of the DPRK capital's KWP Central Regional Committee; (Tsoy In-dok), secretary of the Pyongyang electric lamp plant's party committee; (Chan Sin-kwan), consultant of the KWP Central Committee's International Section; and (Kim Kwan-nam), chief of a sector in the DPRK Foreign Ministry.

The delegation was greeted by Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretary A.M. Roganov and responsible workers of the party gorkom, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK Ambassador to the USSR.

The same day the delegation members visisted the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid wreaths at the mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The Korean guests were accompanied by L.M. Perfilova, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom's Foreign Relations Section.

In the afternoon the guests from Pyongyang were received at the Moscow Party Gorkom by Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretary A.M. Roganov. Participating in the talk which took place were party gorkom section chiefs T.P. Arkhipova, L.M. Perfilova, V.T. Polunin and V.I. Shadrin.

USSR PROVIDES SUPPORT FOR DPRK TEXTILE COMPLEX

SK100510 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] This month marks the 25th anniversary of the inauguration of the Pyongyang textile complex which was built with Soviet assistance. Construction of the Pyongyang textile complex was a significant event in rehabilitation of the postwar economy of the DPRK, particularly in rebuilding the consumer goods sector in the republic.

Construction of this industrial complex in the DPRK, which is now producing 65 million meters of fabric a year, was conducted in line with an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between our two countries.

The Soviet organs and enterprises concerned set up a detailed plan to build this complex. They prepared the design of this complex and provided necessary facilities for building it in a timely manner. They provided support in assembling and operating these facilities correctly and in a timely fashion.

Many Soviet plants supplied materials and facilities needed by this complex. The (Seibobu) machine plant located near Moscow sent highly efficient weaving machines to Pyongyang. Many plants in Dushanbe, the Tadzhik SSR, produced spinning machines for the DPRK. About 2,600 Soviet-made spinning machines and more than 60,000 [word indistinct] were installed in the Pyongyang textile complex.

Many Soviet engineers were sent to the DPRK and they greatly assisted in training Korean technicians and workers. Under the guidance of Soviet engineers and skilled workers, more than 2,000 skilled textile workers were trained in Korea. Besides these skilled textile workers, some 800 textile workers received training in many cities in the Soviet Union, including (?Ivanichi) city, the center of the textile industry of our country. There are many large-scale textile plants with advanced machinery and facilities in (?Ivanichi) city.

The DPRK Government highly appreciated the Soviet engineers' efforts in constructing the Pyongyang textile complex. More than (?250) Soviet engineers involved in its construction received Korean decorations and medals. The Pyongyang textile complex is one of many Korean textile plants built by Soviet engineers and workers.

As is well known, the Hamhung and (?Hyesan) textile plants and the Pyongyang dyeing plant in fraternal Korea were built with technical cooperation from the Soviet Union. These plants, including the Pyongyang textile complex, produce some 25 percent of all textiles produced in the republic.

The textile plants in our two countries such as the (Urikov) cotton fabric plant in the Soviet Union and the Pyongyang textile complex in the DPRK have maintained close cooperation and have exchanged advanced technical experiences.

It has been 25 years since the Pyongyang textile complex was constructed. Just as several dozen other plants in Korea which were rehabilitated, improved or newly built with Soviet cooperation, the Pyongyang textile complex has become a concrete symbol of mutual cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST INTERVIEWED ON USSR VISIT

PM081257 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Japan Socialist Party Delegation in Armenia"]

[Excerpts] A delegation of Japan Socialist Party [JSP] workers headed by Noburu (Yagi), chairman of the Saga Prefecture JSP Federation and deputy in the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet, which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, has spent several days in Armenia.

The JSP delegation was received at the Armenian CP Central Committee, and had talks with L.P. Manaseryan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee's Information and Foreign Relations Section.

The Armenian CP Central Committee gave a reception in the JSP delegation's honor, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The JSP delegation has left Yerevan.

Before his departure from Yerevan N. (Yagi), leader of the JSP delegation and deputy in the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet, granted an interview to an ARMENPRESS correspondent:

Our delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation comprises leading workers of our party, representing different JSP prefecture organizations. I myself have made repeated visits to the Soviet Union. Other delegation members are in the USSR for the first time. In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the JSP and the CPSU, we maintain a regular exchange of delegations of party workers at different levels and specialized delegations. Thus, for example, delegations of party press workers, economists and the JSP Central Executive Committee's special committee on Japanese-Soviet relations have already visited the Soviet Union. Delegations headed by our party's leaders have made repeated visits to the Soviet Union. The last such visit was in December 1978. The joint communique signed at that time recorded the commonality of the two parties' positions on a number of basic international problems and emphasized the need to further develop ties between our parties.

The purpose of this trip, in our opinion, is to help further strengthen good-neighborliness and to develop friendly ties between our countries in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres.

RASHIDOV GREETS MPR CONSULATE GENERAL OFFICIAL

WA012025 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, received Puntsagiyn Dechin, consul general of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] in Tashkent, on 4 November.

During the friendly conversation, Sh.R. Rashidov cordially congratulated Puntsagiyn Dechin, employees of the MPR Consulate General and all Mongolian citizens being trained in Tashkent's educational institutions and residing in consulate accommodations on the 60th anniversary of the signing of the agreement establishing friendly relations between Soviet Russia and People's Mongolia.

The foundations of the international friendship, fraternal mutual assistance and all-round cooperation of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, Sh.R. Rashidov emphasized, were laid by V.I. Lenin and D. Suhe-Baataar. Soviet-Mongolian relations are now developing comprehensively under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Together with the peoples of the socialist community countries, the USSR and MPR peoples are struggling for peace, security and social progress.

Sh.R. Rashidov observed that the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 28th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party congresses and the constructive meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal are a guarantee of the successful development and strengthening of the indestructible friendship and fruitful cooperation of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the MPR.

Puntsagiyn Dechin expressed thanks for the warm and friendly reception. He congratulated the republic's working people on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which coincides with the 60th anniversary of a historic date for the MPR -- Mongolia's first equal international treaty, and wished them great successes in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Kh.R. Rakhimov, head of a department of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and D. Orsoo, vice consul of the MPR Consulate General in Tashkent, participated in the meeting.

KUZNETSOV ADDRESSES INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD101622 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Dec, TASS -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, who are currently on a visit here, met with a group of deputies of the House of the People and the Council of States of India's Parliament. In the course of the talk Soviet and Indian MPs discussed issues pertaining to the international situation, strengthening of all-round ties between the parliaments of the two countries to step up the struggle for strengthening peace, detente, for general and complete disarmament. The deputies of the chambers of the Indian Parliament were addressed by head of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov.

The task of ensuring peace, he said, seems to be particularly topical today, under the conditions of a dangerous complication of the international situation, when old conflicts are being fanned and new seats of tensions and crisis situations are emerging. Imperialism is trying to destroy the military strategic parity, which has taken shape in the world. This is, in particular, the aim of the plans for the deployment of hundreds of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Imperialism's actions are spearheaded not only against the socialist countries, but also against all the forces of progress, democracy, national liberation, against the vital interests of the peoples of the whole world. The present militaristic hysteria of the imperialists finds its expression today in a sharp strengthening of aggressiveness in the Middle and Near East, in Indochina, in the Caribbean and in southern Africa.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we sincerely declare that we do not lay claim to foreign territories and do not offer ourselves as self-styled patrons of other states. We want only one thing -- peace and security on earth so as to ensure for the Soviet people and for all other peoples of the world necessary conditions for economic and social progress, for well-being.

The point at issue are thus not "rivalries between the superpowers", but an intensive struggle between the two main and determining trends in world politics -- the line of preserving peace and cooperation among nations and the line of building up international tensions, of a new round of the arms race on an enormous scale and preparation of a thermonuclear war.

The Soviet Union proposes the Western countries fair and constructive talks, a quest for mutually beneficial decisions practically on all major issues existing between us.

Fresh important initiatives in this direction were put forward by the leader of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

It is gratifying that the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and India on the basic problems of the present are identical. Their mutual adherence to the cause of the struggle for peace and equal cooperation between states, for disarmament and prevention of a new world war, for freedom and independence of peoples was again graphically borne out in the course of Leonid Brezhnev's historic visit in December 1980.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov recalled the appeal "to the parliaments and peoples of the world", which was adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet in June this year. This document has urged MPs of all countries, all honest people on earth to make everything in their power to prevent a nuclear holocaust, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO INDIA

PM101637 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, who was in India on an official visit at the invitation of Adm R.L. Pereira, chief of staff of the navy, has returned to Moscow.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov was welcomed by Marshal of Engineer Troops N.F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister, and other Soviet admirals, generals and officers.

V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

DEFECTOR DESCRIBES U.S. ROLE IN AFGHAN FIGHTING

PM090945 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Correspondent V. Snegirev report under the rubric "Exposes": "Paid Bandits"]

[Text] Kabul -- So, gentlemen, you still maintain that the Afghan counterrevolutionaries -- all the Gulbuddins, Rabbanis and Khaleses -- are operating alone, without the support of the big Western imperialist powers, the Pakistani military regime and the Chinese hegemonists?

But perhaps there is no longer any point in asking the now purely rhetorical question, even as a journalist's gambit. People stopped believing the lies about "Afghan insurgents" a long time ago, rightly regarding these turncoats as the paid hirelings of foreign powers.

And here we have some convincing new evidence of the undeclared war against the DRA. It was presented to journalists by (Fulad Almos), former driver at the Peshawar headquarters of the "Hesb-e Eslami Afghan" counterrevolutionary organization who ran away from his former master Gulbuddin, most powerful of the dushman leaders, and came back to give himself up. At a Kabul press conference the former bandit and later confidential agent of the "Hesb-e Eslami" leaders provided journalists with a wealth of bloodcurdling details about the counterrevolutionaries' inhuman tactics, about refugees dying of hunger whom Gulbuddin's people will not allow to return home, and about the leaders of rebel groupings wallowing in luxury. (Fulad) reported that apart from giving the rebels direct financial and military aid the Americans are paying for the upkeep of Gulbuddin's smart detached residence and all the servants and security.

As for the combat tactics, the deserter said, foreign advisers have recently been recommending direct provocations on a more regular basis. (Fulad) himself participated in many operations whose aim was the secret killing of peaceful inhabitants and the destruction of mosques and hospitals.

After the press conference, I met (Fulad) face to face. I asked the question that interested me and then, before we parted, I asked him whether he knew of instances of foreign advisers' infiltrating DRA territory. At that point, our interview, which had been about to end, suddenly perked up and my admittedly almost inadvertent curiosity was most unexpectedly rewarded.

"There have been many such instances," he replied. "If you like I can tell you about how only recently I personally took two Americans from Pakistan to the Sorkh Rud district of Nangarhar Province.

"Sorkh Rud?" I was stunned. "When was that?"

He gave the time, and then all I needed was the name of the kishlak".

"Bala Bagh?" I asked.

"Yes," he was taken aback. "Right, Bala Bagh. We had a big base there. All approach roads were mined and we had no fear of attack. The Americans insisted on photographs of a wrecked tank or armored transport -- they organized round-the-clock ambushes in places where columns were likely to come through. They recommended that rockets be launched in salvoes -- it's better that way, they said."

"And one Friday morning, 5 km from Bala Bagh, you attacked a column. And fired salvoes -- from three rocket launchers...."

He looked at me in amazement and I wondered whether or not to tell him that I had been in one of the vehicles in the column and had reported on the bandit ambush (see KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 26 September 1981). Then the antitank rockets came in and submachinegun bullets pounded against the armor. Our commander was amazed at how well the dushmans had set their trap. Now all is clear. Apparently they were led by specialists from across the ocean skilled in these matters. They were very anxious to photograph a wrecked vehicle so that when they returned to the CIA, they would be able to present the photograph to their bosses: The dollars we are paying to the dushmans are not going down the drain, they would say.

But it did not work out that way. The soldiers dispersed the bandit ambush. Incidentally, some who failed to get away were carrying Chinese weapons with spidery hieroglyphics on the black metal.

(Fulad) named the places where the foreign "guests" spend the night when they covertly penetrate deep into the DRA (it takes 3 days to get from the border to Sorkh Rud, for example) and said what weapons the foreigners carry and what clothes they wear.

In short, the facts provide irrefutable evidence that the unprecedently brazen interference by certain foreign states in Afghanistan's internal affairs is becoming ever wider. The republic's enemies pull on other people's national dress -- there have been even cases where they have donned the yashkam -- and, on dark nights, steal into every nook and cranny. Meanwhile, the politickers use the good old method of creating diversion -- yelling about the "threat from the north" and about "Soviet expansion" -- and categorically refuse to sit down and hold peaceful negotiations to settle the Afghan problem.... Obviously they are directly benefitting from prolonging the undeclared war against the DRA -- a war in which the revolution's enemies have no chance.

PRAVDA LAUDS SOVIET-AFGHAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PM091525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 4

[Correspondent L. Mironov report: "The Orchards of Nangarhar"]

[Excerpts] Three years ago relations between the USSR and Afghanistan were marked by an important event: the Treaty of Friendship, Good-neighborliness and Cooperation was signed in Moscow on 5 December. This document expresses the two countries' firm intention to strengthen and deepen their traditional friendly ties. These ties have risen to a qualitatively new level, becoming relations of fraternity and revolutionary solidarity.

Our correspondent describes one Soviet-Afghan cooperation project -- the Jalalabad irrigation complex.

Jalalabad, Kabul, December -- The orchards of the Jalalabad valley, cultivated by the joint labor of Afghan and Soviet specialists and workers, are bearing fruit. The Afghan land is being transformed. And this renewal process can be observed everywhere.

All-round Soviet-Afghan cooperation is making an important contribution to this process. More than 130 projects of various kinds have been constructed or are being constructed with the USSR's assistance, and today they produce more than half of all the state sector's output. It is planned to further expand cooperation in the running of enterprises already constructed -- the Mazar-e Sharif nitrogenous fertilizer plant, the Baghlu hydroelectric power station, gas fields in northern Afghanistan and others -- and in the implementation of new projects in various spheres of the national economy.

Trade ties are also developing successfully. In the last 5 years turnover between the two countries was double what it had been before. It is proposed to treble the volume of bilateral trade again in 1981-85. The Soviet Union supplies the DRA with machines and equipment, petroleum products, ferrous metals, chemical fertilizers, construction materials, textiles and consumer goods and other goods, while Afghanistan supplies natural gas, cotton, wool, raw hide, fresh and dried fruits and other goods.

Relying on the Soviet Union's assistance, the Afghan people are engaged in creative labor. They are successfully upholding their independence and sovereignty against encroachments by American imperialism and its henchmen. The initiators of the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan are suffering one failure after another. However local reaction and imperialism may rage, the orchards of Nangarhar will blossom, symbolizing the developing, strengthening and fruitful Soviet-Afghan ties.

AFGHAN PARTY ORGAN PRAISES TREATY WITH USSR

PM111011 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Document of Historic Importance"]

[Text] Kabul, 4 Dec -- The third anniversary of the signing in 1978 of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DRA falls on 5 December. The PDPA Central Committee organ HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR stresses in an editorial the importance of this historic document, which has received wide support and approval from the working people of Afghanistan.

The treaty between the USSR and the DRA, the paper stresses, was signed at the time of a serious threat to the independence and territorial integrity of Afthanistan. Thanks to timely international help from the Soviet Union, the intrigues of the enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan were decisively suppressed. The support from the Soviet Union, the paper writes, has promoted the socioeconomic development of the DRA in the interests of the working masses.

The paper notes the great significance for further strengthening the fraternal relations between the two countries of the official friendly visit to the USSR of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chiarman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. It is possible to say with certainty, HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR stresses in conclusion, that Afghan-Soviet relations are a clear example of sincere friendship between states based on brotherhood, combat cooperation and international solidarity.

BRIEFS

DRA DELEGATION IN KAZAKHSTAN -- A delegation of DRA trade unionists has paid a 7-day visit to Alma Ata, Kazakh SSR. During their stay, the members of the DRA delegation visited pharmaceutical factories and youth institutions. They also acquainted themselves with the work of trade unions in Kazakh factories. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Dec 81 GF]

USSR, SRV SIGN INTERSTATE TREATY ON LEGAL AID

LD102240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Report by Aleksandr Kurilin]

[Text] An interstate treaty on legal aid between the Soviet Union and the SRV was signed in Moscow today. The aim of the newly signed treaty is to broaden cooperation between the two fraternal socialist states in the sphere of legal relations. It is convincing proof of the further strengthening of legal relations between the USSR and Vietnam under conditions of complete equality, mutual respect, independence and sovereignty.

The treaty was signed on the Soviet side by the USSR minister of justice, Comrade Terebilov, and on the Vietnamese side by the SRV minister of justice, Comrade Phan Hien. Following the signing of the treaty, the ministers exchanged speeches. Comrade Phan Hien said, in particular:

[Begin Phan recording in Vietnamese fading into Russian translation] We are glad to sign the treaty on legal aid between Vietnam and the USSR. This treaty once again confirms the steady development of friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between the peoples of our countries, between our parties and states.

It is a further concrete expression of the spirit and letter of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the SRV signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party.

During the development of friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between our countries, with every passing year more and more Vietnamese citizens travel to the Soviet Union for study and work, and an ever greater number of Soviet people go to our country to render aid in the cause of building socialism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, on behalf of the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the entire people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I would like to express sincere gratitude for the aid which the CPSU, the Government and the people of the Soviet Union are continuing to give us in the cause of building socialism and the cause of the defense of our homeland. [End recording]

ROMANOV RECEIVES HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION

PM101655 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] LENTASS -- Yesterday at the Smolnyy Institute, G.V. Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, received a delegation of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee which is visiting Leningrad headed by Mai Chi Tho, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the city people's committee.

During the friendly talk, G.V. Romanov described the main avenues of the Leningrad party organization's activity in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee's November (1981) plenum guidelines, and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Mai Chi Tho expressed sincere thanks for the cordial hospitality and for the selfless help given by the Soviet people to the Vietnamese people. He stressed that the SRV will continue to strengthen the fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union in the interests of peace and the people's security.

Both sides stressed the importance of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG to further the process of the relaxation of international tension.

The talk also broached questions of further developing cooperation between Leningrad and Ho Chi Minh City as sister cities.

Participating in the talk were L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom; V.D. Baranov, chief of Leningradskiy Obkom's Foreign Relations Section; and V.G. Zubarev, aide to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Leningradskiy Obkom first secretary. At the talk were (Vu Khoan), SRV charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR; and M.A. Yevimov, representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry in Leningrad.

PRAVDA VIEWS EFFECT OF SOVIET TRADE ON THAILAND

PM101003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 4

[Report by correspondent V. Kalinin: "On a Mutual Basis"]

[Text] Bangkok, Nov -- A modern building towers into the sky at one of the Thai capital's busiest junctions where (Silom) Street, as straight as an arrow, joins the King Rama IV Highway. The windows are shielded from the tropical sun by concrete side-screens. The first story is a solid glass window. A stewardess in a familiar uniform smiles sweetly down from a hoarding: "Welcome to Aeroflot!"

"On 3 November 1971 an IL-62 touched down for the first time at Bangkok international airport instituting regular flights between the Soviet Union and Thailand," Aeroflot general representative A.I. Manyanin said. "Since then around 200,000 passengers have been carried and the volume of freight shipments has increased considerably."

Recently a Soviet airliner brought to our country a delegation headed by Praman Adireksan, deputy prime minister of Thailand and chairman of the Council for the Development of Cooperatives. On returning to Bangkok he was interviewed by journalists. He said that mutually advantageous trade and economic ties are developing between Thailand and the Soviet Union.

Many people in Thai business circles share this view. (Sombun Vatanasombut), deputy director of the (Tayva) company, is one of them. (Sombun) was awarded the Royal Orders of the Elephant and the Crown for "opening up" the Soviet market. (Tayva), he said, supplies the Soviet Union with tapioca, which is obtained from cassava roots.

It is the principal crop in the northeast of the country, and the lives of many people depend on how much of the harvest can be brought in (it is harvested throughout the year). Tapioca is good, nutritious fodder for livestock, and Thailand exports it to many countries, including the Netherlands, Belgium, the FRG and France.

Deliveries of tapioca to the Soviet Union began last year. I could quote many more examples of fruitful businesslike cooperation between our countries. Assessing it, Deputy Prime Minister T. Khoman noted that the figures and facts speak for themselves. In the past 10 years trade between our countries has increased several dozens of times over. The Soviet Union is supplied with rice, corn, jute, canned pineapple and other goods. Thai imports from the Soviet Union have grown considerably. They include tractors, machinery, forging and pressing and oxygen equipment, diesels, chemicals and many other items.

When assessing these results it must be remembered that Thailand is deeply involved in the world capitalist market system. Foreign monopolies, well established in the country, are hampering the development of its foreign ties fearing for their profits.

On occasions Thailand comes under crude pressure. It happened, for example, during the notorious embargo on trade with the USSR imposed by the Carter administration. U.S. emissaries of all varieties put a great deal of effort into compelling Thailand to stop delivering grain to the Soviet Union. When that did not work propaganda indoctrination began, which was meant to convince Thais that the USSR was only a casual trade partner which would discontinue business ties with Thailand as soon as Washington lifted the embargo. But this unseemly act failed.

The political realism displayed by Thailand, is prompted primarily by national interests. "The USSR heads the list of buyers of Thai rice" -- was the headline of an article on the rice trade published in Bangkok's NATION REVIEW. This crop is one of Thailand's main sources of export income. In government and business circles and in the press it has been said more than once that the Soviet Union is a reliable trade partner and ties with it have a stabilizing influence on the Thai economic situation and contribute to reducing the chronic trade deficit.

Around 20 Soviet foreign trade associations are delivering to Thailand. Thousands of Belarus tractors are being used on the peasants' fields. A network of stations servicing and repairing them has been built up in the provinces.

Some 70 km west of Bangkok lies the ancient city of Nakhon Pathom. It was from there that Buddhism spread throughout the country. Approaching the city, you can see in the distance the Phra Pathom Temple whose gilded stupa rises 125 meters into the sky. In a suburb of Nakhon Pathom the (Vatana Kul Oksidzhen) firm has constructed a factory. "Here we turn air into gold," the owners joke. But there is an element of truth in the joke. The oxygen production plant bought from the Tekhmasheksport association does not require further major expenditure. It needs skilled workers, electricity water and air. It gives pure oxygen in exchange. It is the second plant acquired by Thai businessmen from the Soviet Union.

A group of businessmen, which recently visited our country believes that Soviet-Thai economic relations have a big future, the group was led by businessman (Yongyot) Adireksan.

"I had to go to the Soviet Union if only to see for myself what rubbish and slander about your country is drummed into our heads by Western propaganda," he told your correspondent. "We saw that the Soviet Union has honest intentions and great potential. We realize that trade is a two-way street. Therefore we have set up a Thai action group to study ways of getting Soviet products onto the Thai market. This will stimulate an increase in the overall volume of trade."

The experiences of the past decade shows that business cooperation between Thailand and the USSR is in keeping with the national interests of both countries. Trade helps us to know one another better which, in turn, contributes to improving relations in other spheres.

ACTIVITIES OF INDONESIAN LEGAL AID BODY DESCRIBED

BK091457 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Indonesian to Indonesia 1400 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Article by Indonesian jurist Agus Salim on activities of the Indonesian legal aid body entitled: "To Defend Democratic Indonesian Elements"]

[Summary] We would like to introduce the contents of a letter from an Indonesian jurist, Agus Salim, explaining the activities of the Indonesian legal aid body [lembaga bantuan ukum] in providing help to the people.

Agus Salim said that the body was established several years ago with noted lawyers and jurists from Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Medan and other cities as members who vowed to restore basic human rights and civil liberties in the country.

"The body has done much in this field. In its activities, we have always enjoyed the support of international organizations. Their support has given us new strength and energy in carrying out our noble enterprise.

"In the last few years, the Indonesian legal aid body has actively called for the release of thousands of patriots from jails and concentration camps where they have been detained without trial or investigation for nearly 15 years.

"We have constantly proved to courts and prosecution offices that these Indonesian patriots were innocent and that their dedication to progressive ideas cannot be made an argument to detain them. The Jakarta government was finally compelled to release a major part of these democratic elements."

In spite of their release, they continue to live in hardship. They are still being closely watched by the police and have to report at police stations and sign documents promising not to take part in political activities and to refrain from exercising influence in the forthcoming general elections. They are living in poverty. Nobody wants to offer them a job as their identity cards show that they have been detained.

Agus Salim said: "Our organization, of course, does everything possible to lessen their suffering by calling on Parliament and other government agencies to provide help to them and fully restore their rights and civil liberties."

Our organization also provides legal assistance to workers and peasants who are living in hardship. They constantly suffer from arbitary actions by rich entrepreneurs, landlords and big farm holders. In debates denouncing their actions, we have always defended the legitimate rights of the workers and peasants.

"Of course, we sometimes faced difficulties in carrying out our activities. On many occasions the authorities were angry with us and have sought to repress us. For instance, a member of our organization, Adnan Buyung Nasution, a noted jurist, has been detained several times. All in all, he has been detained for more than 2 years.

"They have also illegally persecuted other members of our organization. For instance, Prinsen, also a noted jurist who always defended the Indonesian patriots, has denounced such persecution as a gross violation of the law. They recently detained the leader of our organization, Mulya Lubis, a lawyer. During his interrogation he was threatened with a pistol. The interrogators tried to force Lubis to confess that he has contacts with democratic elements. However, Lubis proved that the charges were ridiculous and demanded that the national security chief withdraw the charges against him."

Our activities serve as efforts toward progress and democracy and in the interest of the whole people. Our organization has branches in many cities of the country. We know that our activities are being supported not only by the Indonesian public but also by the international community.

"This support makes us confident that we are fighting for a just and right cause," Agus Salim concluded.

TASS REPORTS ON SOLIDARITY 'TAKEOVER' PLANS

LD101868 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 10 Dec 81

["On the Situation in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [No dateline received] According to reports coming in from Poland, the counter-revolutionary forces are broadening the front of their open struggle against the PUWP, the government and socialism. Solidarity leaders in many voivodships have declared a strike alert. Many institutions of higher learning in the country are on strike. Rural Solidarity is mounting ever new acts of pressuring the government. According to Polish television the leaders of local Solidarity organizations have begun setting up commando units at enterprises. Every strike unit includes 250-300 members. Theft of weapons and explosives from state storehouses has been recorded. Thugs from the inglorious "Confederation of Independent Poland" have gone out into the streets of Polish cities. They are flaunting the insignia of Armia Krajowa [Home Army] which is known to have been fighting, arms in hand, against the establishment of the people's democratic system in Poland.

Solidarity would not cease its attack on the party committees at enterprises. Threats are being voiced that if the Sejm does not immediately take the decisions suiting Solidarity it will call pre-term "free" elections and from a parliament promoting the policy that is being pursued by the Solidarity leaders. An open attack has been launched on the electoral system existing in the country. Circulars are being issued with recommendations to cross out in the ballots representatives of the PUWP. In a number of localities self-styled "electoral commissions" are being formed arbitrarily, and it is proposed to make them responsible for conducting a campaign to form "a provisional government of national trust." [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 10 December carries a report on Solidarity's activites in Poland identical to the Moscow TASS version except for several variations. The first omits the last two sentences from: "An open attack..." to"...of national trust."] In this way Solidarity putting on the agenda the question of overthrowing both the executive and the legislative arm of the country's government.

Leaflets have been disseminated in the Szczecin, Radom and some other voivodships announcing December 20 to be "a Sunday of crushing the PUWP." Slogans are called out to do away with communists. The Solidarity organizations of the Mazowsze region is carrying out preparations for a mass-scale gathering in the center of Warsaw. Mazowsze's leader, Bujak, said that they were planning to take over the premises of the central television and radio of Poland on December 17.

Dozens of emissaries have been sent out from the Solidarity headquarters in Gdansk primarily to the industrial areas of southern Poland. They are disseminating anti-government, antisocialist and anti-Soviet materials and making instigatory statements that the authorities are not capable of governing the country. [The Moscow Domestic version also omits the above paragraph.]

The clerical circles and organizations have become perceptibly more active. Far more sermons aimed at discrediting the government's activites to defend socialism are being read in cathedrals.

At the same time attacks on Poland's relations with its allies are being stepped up and demagogical demands are being made for Poland's withdrawal from the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and for using the lines of communications passing through Polish territory to pressure Poland's allies. Individual provocative elements question the existing Soviet-Polish border and maliciously smear the history of the liberation of Poland from the Hitler invaders by the Soviet Army. All this justly angers the Soviet people.

The critical situation caused by the rampage of counter-revolution forces the authorities to take additional measures to protect the constitutional foundations of the state. In particular, patrols at the premises of government and party officers are being reinforced. It is stressed at the plenary meetings of many voivodship PUWP committees and the meetings of the party aktiv that the counter-revolutionary forces have laid bare their schemes and are pressing for replacing the social system in Poland.

In this connection the resolutions stress the need to defend the achievements of People's Poland and to frustrate the plans of the enemies of socialism. (TASS) [as recieved] [The Moscow Domestic version reads: "Resolutions passed at the plenary meetings of many PZPR voivodship committees and at party aktiv meetings stress the need to defend the achievements of People's Poland and to frustrate the plans of the enemies of socialism." rephrasing the last two sentences from: "It is stressed..." to "...enemies of socialism."]

'INDIGNATION' OVER SOLIDARITY REPORTED

LD102202 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Correspondent Viktor Olenichev report from Warsaw]

[Text] The Poles greet each new day with a feeling of great inner anxiety that there is no end in sight to the crisis shaking the country. The lack of calm and order can be felt in every sphere of life. Polish society must solve truly important and urgent problems. The most important of these is to halt the growing economic decline.

As TRYBUNA LUDU wrote recently, without social and political stabilization all talks about improving the situation in this sphere, all discussions about economic reform will remain in the area of wishful thinking and planning. The PZPR is doing all that it can to turn the course of events. The constructive idea of a front of national accord put forward by the communists has met with a broad response in the country. The initiative was supported by the Democratic Party and the United Peasant Party, as well as by many social organizations and all true patriots who hold dear the fate of socialist Poland and its future. Society sees a real chance to overcome the crisis in the implementation of this idea. Only the NSZZ Solidarity has boycotted it and is putting forward ultimatum-type demands.

The decision made by its leaders in Radom leave no doubt as to the real aims of the Solidarity leaders. There is a feeling here that the Radom meeting is preparing Solidarity for an open struggle for power, for the destruction of the state and social order in Poland. They are ready to take any steps toward overt confrontation to achieve this goal.

The Polish Government spokesman described the strivings of extremist forces in Solidarity as political adventurism. His statement includes a resolute warning to those who intend to raise their hands against the socialist state.

The latest events have opened the eyes of those Poles who still harbored illusions about the program and character of that trade union association. The openly presented aims of the Solidarity leadership are now regarded as ominous by many Poles. They have aroused condemnation, not least among the rank-and-file Solidarity members. Hundreds and even thousands of citizens are expressing their indignation in letters and resolutions arriving at editorial offices of Polish papers, radio and television. "People who really want an improvement in the country at long last, who want conflicts to be liquidated and life to become normal cannot speak that way," we read in the letter from Polish Lot Airways mechanic, Zbigniew Makowski. "All this fills me with enormous anxiety," Jozef Bielicki, a miner of the Woldzislaw colliery. "We must not live in misery and fear for the future."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses that Poland is and will remain a socialist state. The PZPR, the organs of people's power and the Armed Forces will defend socialism as they defend national independence.

SOCIALISM 'SHOOTING TARGET' FOR SOLIDARITY

LD102340 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] These days the situation in Poland is deteriorating further. Under cover of demagogic slogans the extremist forces of Solidarity slander the party's social and economic policy. Antisocialist politicos are waging an offensive on the mass media, striving to bring them under their control. In many enterprises strikes provoked by the counterrevolutionary elements continue.

Under the influence of extremist forces which have found shelter in Solidarity, its leadership has concentrated its efforts on the struggle for power. Recent events are eloquent proof of this. For instance, at the meeting of Solidarity activists in Poznan the notorious political adventurists, Bujak and Onyszkiewicz, declared that allegedly the stage of calm developments and talks did not prove right. All the attempts to come to an understanding with the government have proved futile. Thus the time has come to move on to more resolute action, to an open confrontation with the government. The Poznan meeting is only one link in the tactics elaborated by the bosses of anti-socialist forces in the country. Among these are also public speeches by Solidarity extremists in Szczecin. They demand that the so-called council of national economy be the highest controlling and executive organ in the country, of course under the leadership of Solidarity bosses, the functionaries of that organization from enterprises and mines.

It should be stressed that opponents of socialism within Solidarity initiate this sharp attack on the party in the circumstances of a violent activation of such an ultra-counter-revolutionary organization as the notorious Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN]. This illegal subversive grouping is now acting quite openly and does not hide its antistate and antisocialist aims. The confederation's actions once more prove the conclusion that the KPN was founded not to disseminate its own views as its chief, Leszek Moczulski, insists, but as ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses to lead antisocialist activities and an armed struggle.

Solidarity leaders manifested their striving for absolute power most insolently at the Solidarity Presidium session in Radom. Solidarity leaders announced their resignation from collaboration with the government in the cause of overcoming the crisis. The decisions which might be taken by the Sejm and government were dismissed beforehand as inadmissible. Demands virtually amounting to control of key posts in all spheres of social life were also submitted at the Radom session.

Hundreds of thousands of Polish viewers and listeners had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the antipeople goals of the bosses of counterrevolution, so to sepak, from the horse's mouth: For 2 days television and radio broadcast tape recordings of some speeches delivered at the Radom session. It has become clear that Solidarity chief Lech Walesa, so self-possessed in public, in the narrow circle of his people showed himself to be by no means a gentle dove. Indeed, at any rate it would be difficult to call a dove the man who claims to be a leader of the mass trade unions while also intending to carry out a lightning strike to seize power.

As always, openly counterrevolutionary hawks were also blathering about their favorite subject: the overthrow of the constitutional government. Kuron insisted in paralyzing authority; even today premises should be prepared to take it over. Rulewski, known for his criminal past, called for attacks on authorities at the provincial level by all means, and for compromising them before elections.

Bujak, a specialist in the most insolent counterrevolutionary insinuations, proposed at the Radom session the immediate occupation of radio and the overthrow of the government, depriving it of the last remnants of trust.

Thus in Radom the Solidarity leaders once more proved that while socialism is the goal for all honest patriots, for them it is only a shooting target.

CSSR PAPER ATTACKS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

AU101152 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 7 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by APN Political commentator Vladimir Nakaryakov: "Poland: Who Is Trying To Set His Own Home on Fire"]

[Text] It has been 2 months since the subversive organization "Social Self-Defense Committee" (KOR) spontaneously declared itself disbanded. It was giving the impression that it has merged with "Solidarity" to which it at the same time transferred its functions. The declaration about its self-disbandment, in which the so-called "Social Self-Defense Committee" spared no flattery about itself, was published at the "Solidarity" congress in Gdansk, in the course of which the masks were discarded and the extremists from the leadership of the trade union revealed their predatory antisocialist intentions.

The KOR declaration kept shyly mum about the fact that this organization had been set up in Geneva on the initiative of a special NATO department, that it acted on the instructions of its bread providers and for this it was receiving considerable means from them. The declaration hypocritically asserts: "Selfless aid from the defenders of human and civic rights within the country as well as abroad, and especially from Poles abroad, has become the material basis of our activity."

It is no secret that KOR was headed by a group of 32 overt enemies of socialist Poland and dissident "intellectuals" in Poland and abroad. Of those who were active abroad, one of the ideologues of the Polish emigration in the West excelled: Leszek Kolakowski, professor at Oxford University, who declared himself to be "the sole KOR member abroad," and who took care of the foreign contacts of the organization, including dispatching "lecturers" and other emissaries, who regularly carry instructions to Poland, as well as illegal printed matter and, of course, money.

In the 5 years of its illegal activity, KOR members succeeded in putting together a secret organization of "followers" and "sympathizers" which continues to be active, maintains tension and dictates conditions in the most extreme "Solidarity" circles. Also those who officially disbanded themselves and signed the declaration are not idle.

One of them -- Jan Jozef Lipski -- has begun trading in the pages of the emigree periodical KULTURA, which is published in Paris, and the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE...with Polish territory. In particular, he casts doubt on the correctness of Poland's postwar borders, proposes revising the Odra-Nysa border and integrating [Poland] with Europe, which he identifies with West Germany.

While Lipski was singing a song composed for him by revanchists, leaflets were distributed in Szczecin showing the Polish borders of 1939. A strange coincidence!

At the same time, one of KOR's most distraught members, Jacek Kuron, who recently cynically declared that he "makes a living out of selling his views," decided to carry out another "business operation." He tried to hold an illegal meeting, whose objective was to establish an organization which originated in his brain and which was to become a political party. It was to be called "Self-Governing Republic Clubs -- Freedom, Justice, Independence." The prepared founding declaration of the planned organization broadly explained the profoundly hostile activity toward the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic and the socialist state.

Several dozens of Kuron's followers were invited to the meeting, among them representatives of "Solidarity's" regional leaderships. However, the meeting did not materialize, thanks to the action of the public security agencies.

Through Radio Free Europe which, as is known, is financed by the CIA, the organizers of the "clubs" tried to evoke a broad response throughout the world. Kuron and his companions were afire with impatience to report to their bread providers in the West about how diligently they are fulfilling the task of pyromaniacs in their own home, a task which they have been entrusted with. The interior agencies of the Polish People's Republic began to investigate Kuron properly.

The Polish press has been expressing concern about the activation of another counterrevolutionary organization, the so-called "Confederation for an Independent Poland" (KPN), which has also nested down in "Solidarity" and uses it as a cover. The anti-socialist, anti-Soviet and openly chauvinistic character of its activity is especially stressed.

When the court proceedings against four leading representatives of the "confederation" began, headed by Leszek Moczulski, and irrefutable evidence was submitted about their contacts with subversive centers abroad, among other things also with West German revanchists, the "confederation" announced the end of its activity.

This was in fact equally as fictitious as the disbandment of the "Social Self-Defense Committee" -- KOR. Here there comes to the fore not only the same address, but also the handwriting. KOR members as well as the members of the "confederation" are trying to fish in murky waters.

In addition to the destructive influence of a part of the central and regional "Solidarity" leadership, the two counterrevolutionary groups have been increasing their pressure on the "Independent Students Association," which has an ever increasing counterrevolutionary task, and on other opposition organizations, of which there are about 20. At times their activity draws apart, at other times it converges, but there is no doubt that they are acting according to a single instruction, worked out outside Poland.

The "confederation" is trying to encourage "Solidarity" and other organizations to eliminate the PZPR's influence in enterprises by organizing, under the slogan of self-management, some sort of parody on a referendum on this issue and trying to carry on disruptive activity among students. The "Social Self-Defense Committee" supports the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" and at the same time markedly helps with creating opposition political parties. The two organizations join forces to undermine the activity of the local agencies of people's power and administrative agencies.

It is difficult to enumerate the material and psychological damage inflicted on the country by the destructive activities of these groups together with "Solidarity's" extremist forces. In this connection, the "appeal to the working people and trade unions of the world" with the request for a special food aid brought forward by the "Solidarity" leadership through the Polish Government, sounded like the height of hypocrisy. The harvest in Poland was not poor and the catastrophic situation in the supply of the population with food would not have occurred had the city and Rural "Solidarity" organizations helped to consolidate conditions and restore the ties between the cities and the countryside, which they helped to damage.

In this difficult situation on the threshold of winter, which will bring further difficulties, the enemies of People's Poland continue to maintain tension and do all in their power to support chaos, anarchy and psychological terror. They realize that only a situation of crisis is fertile ground for their existence. Therefore they would not even shy away from setting their own home on fire -- if someone does not grab their hand in time.

TIKHONOV RETURNS FROM HUNGARY; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Welcomed by Gromyko, Others

LD101746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, returned today to Moscow from Budapest. He was met at Vnukovo Airport by Comrade Gromyko and other officials. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 10 December reports the following additional persons welcoming Tikhonov: Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Antonov, Baybakov, Bodyul, Dymshits, Makeyev, Martynov, Novikov, Nuriyev and Talyzin; Smirtyukov, administrator of the USSR Council of Ministers.] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov has been in the Hungarian People's Republic on an official friendly visit.

En route from Budapest to Moscow he sent Comrades Kadar, Losonczi and Lazar a telegram from on board the aircraft. It expresses sincere gratitude for the warm welcome accorded him on hospitable Hungarian soil, and for the feelings of fraternal friendship shown for the Soviet Union. The results of the Budapest talks, the telegram continues, are yet another confirmation of the consistent implementation fo the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress directed toward further deepening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary, and toward the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community in the interests of universal peace and international security.

Joint Communique

LD102116 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 10 Dec 81

["Soviet-Hungarian Communique" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Budapest, 10 December (TASS) --At the invitation of the Central Committee of the MSZMP and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, N.A. Tikhonov paid an official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic from 7 to 10 December.

N.A. Tikhonov was received by J. Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP. They held a conversation which passedin a cordial [word indistinct] atmosphere. J. Kadar gave a dinner in honor of N.A. Tikhonov in which G. Lazar and the secretaries of the MSZMP Central Committee participated.

The head of the Soviet Government paid a visit to P. Losonczi, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic. During their conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they touched on issues of interest to both sides.

In addition to Budapest, N.A. Tikhonov and the people accompanying him visited the county of Fejer. The Ikarus factory in the town of Szekesfehervar, and the Vorosmarty agricultural production cooperative. They acquainted themselves with the different aspects of the life and labor activity of the Hungarian people and with their great achievements in the economic, social and cultural spheres in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress, which mapped out new and high targets in the construction of a developed socialist society. The Soviet guests were accorded a warm and cordial reception everywhere they went. The meetings with the Hungarian working people were a vivid manifestation of the profound mutual respect, the strengthening of friendship and the genuine fraternity of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Hungary.

N.A. Tikhonov laid wreaths at the monument to the Hungarian heroes and the monument to Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles for the liberation of Hungary.

Talks were held between N.A. Tikhonov and G. Lazar, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Peoples Republic. They took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, in a spirit of full mutual understanding.

The following people participated in the talks: On the soviet side -- I.G. Ustiyan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR; V.F. Maltsev and N.D. Komarov, first deputy ministers of the USSR; N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.Ya. Pavlov, USSR ambassador in the Hungarian People's Republic; and V.F. Grubyakov, head of the Fifth European Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

On the Hungarian side -- J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic Council of Ministers; F. Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic; P. Veress, foreign trade minister of the Hungarian Peoples Republic; J. Hoos, secretary of state for the National Planning office of the Hungarian People's Republic; L. Kapolyi, secretary of state in the Ministry of Industry of the Hungarian People's Republic; I. Roska, deputy foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic; and M. Szurds, Hungarian ambassador in the USSR.

During the talks the sides exchanged information on the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 12th Congress of the MSZMP on the fulfillment of the tasks of communist and socialist construction in the USSR and the Hungarian Peoples Republic. Concrete questions of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, basic orientations and prospects of its development were thoroughly and constructively examined. Topical problems of today's international situation were also discussed.

Attention was focused primarily on questions of the further extension and deepening of the relations of fraternal friendship and of all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Hungarian Peoples Republic in conformity with the joint declaration signed during the official friendly visit made to the Hungarian Peoples Republic by the Soviet party and government delegation led by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and with the understandings reached during the subsequent meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar.

A high assessment was made of the present level of relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary and of the successful and dynamic development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in all spheres of political, economic, scientific and cultural affairs, on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist internationalism and in full accordance with the treaty on friendship cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the Hungarian Peoples Republic.

During the talks the heads of government discussed economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary in detail. Plans for economic development in the USSR and the Hungarian Peoples Republic in 1981-85 envisage an increase in the volume of mutual deliveries and the development of cooperation in the sphere of production. During the 5 years the volume of mutual deliveries between the two countries will reach R34 billion. It was noted that during the current 5-year plan the expansion of production specialization and coordination and an increase in mutual deliveries on this basis would remain a most important factor in developing economic ties between the two countries.

Questions were examined pertaining to the practical implementation of the long-term program for developing specialization and coordination of production between the USSR and the Hungarian Peoples Republic up to 1990, in which the main directions for economic and scientific and technical cooperation are determined. An accord was reached which stated that the sides would cooperate in resolving tasks of great significance for both national economies, such as the development of power engineering, the improvement of the use of fuel and raw material resources, the increased efficiency of scientific and technical research and development, and the increased technical level of machine-building, particularly on the basis of a broad application of the achievements of electronics and computer technology.

Beginning in 1986 cooperation is to be continued and expanded in the sphere of the production of alumina and aluminum. Cooperation will continue in the sphere of the production of transportation facilities, communications and instrument-making technology and the chemical industry, in the production of consumer goods, in the light and food industry and in the creation of livestock and poultry complexes in the agricultural sphere.

The heads of government confirmed the interest of the USSR and the Hungarian Peoples Republic in further expanding economic relations. For this purpose a study of fresh opportunities for cooperation in the development of production capacities will be made in order to meet more fully the needs of both countries for essential goods. The sides noted that the energetic introduction into the practice of mutual cooperation of forms such as the development and deepening of direct economic links between industries and enterprises involved in joint production and the creation of joint firms will facilitate an expansion of economic ties and cooperation to a great degree.

The USSR and Hungary atttibute great importance to participation in the acitivity of CEMA and to the development of socialist economic integration, which is a stable factor of the all-round progress of each of the fraternal states individually and of the socialist community as a whole. The sides will continue to promote in every way the further improvement of the mechanism of cooperation, the introduction of the most progressive forms of developmemt of economic links and fuller use of the opportunities of the international socialist division of labor.

They expressed confidence that the forthcoming conference of CEMA nember countries at the highest party and state level would give a new impulse to the solution of cardinal problems of the further deepening of economic cooperation among the socialist countries in the 1980's.

Confirmation was given of the unwavering striving of the USSR and the Hungarian Peoples Republic to strengthen tirelessly the unity and inviolable alliance and international cohension of the states of the socialist community within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization, to continue the active and coordinated foreign political activity, to deepen cooperation in the solution of international problems in the interests of ensuring universal peace and security, and to develop mutually advantageous and equal cooperation among all states.

During the exchange of opinions on topical international problems, the sides expressed serious concern at the exacerbation of the situation in the world as a result of the policy of the imperialist and hegemonist forces which has led to a worsening of the international climate and an increase in the threat of war. Particular danger is created by the course adopted by the United States in further increasing the rate and scale of the arms race with the aim of achieving military superiority and dictating its will to other states and peoples, by the decision to produce neutron weapons and by the NATO plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Against these plans and actions by the most aggressive circles of imperialism is counterposed the consistent foreign policy course of the states of the socialist community. The USSR and Hungary are fully resolved, in close unity with the other fraternal countries and with all peace-loving forces, to continue to seek to achieve the surmounting of the present upsurge of tension, the preservation and deepening of detente, the adoption of effective measures to limit and end the arms race, and the development of peaceful cooperation among the states of all continents.

The Hungarisn People's Republic highly evaluates and supports the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the peace program for the 1980's adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress. The constructive proposals put forward by the congress indicate real paths toward serious political talks for the resolution of the most acute problems of modern internatonal life and the creation of an atmosphere of trust and mutual understnading among states.

The implementation of these proposals, which have received further development and have been supplemented by new and major initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other states, is creating favorable conditions for maintaining a dialogue, for eliminating military-political confrontation, for quickly liquidating the seats of military conflicts and tension, and for strengthening the bases of peace.

L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG was a new and major political act in the practical implementation of the peace program for the 1980's. At the present tense and highly responsible time in the development of international relations, this visit is of special significance for the entire complex of relations between East and West and for the general direction of world policy.

The new proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev on a most acute problem -- ridding Europe of the threat of nuclear war and achieving agreement on curtailing all nuclear armaments aimed at European targets -- accord with the interests of the hundreds of millions of people inhabiting this continent and create a guarantee of equal security for all European states.

The sides express the hope that Western countries will regard the new Soviet initiatives very attentively and objectively.

The head of government of the Hungarian People's Republic stated that the Hungarian People's Republic welcomes the resumption of Soviet-American talks on the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet and Hungarian sides see the aim of these talks to be a strengthening of security for all European states and peoples with a stable military balance on the European Continent at a lower level of nuclear armaments which takes into account all medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and all factors determining the strategic situation in the continent.

The Soviet Union and Hungary favor continuing the process of a limitation of strategic armaments with the retention of everything positive which has already been achieved in this sphere and resuming all those negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament which were recently broken off or frozen and declare their readiness to promote their successful completion.

After considering matters connected with strengthening security and cooperation in Europe, those participating in the talks advocated a consistent implementation of the principles and all of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, and confirmed their striving to conclude the Madrid meeting with positive results. They noted the importance of reaching agreement on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Favorable conditions for this are created by the Soviet Union's readiness to extend the application of confidence measures to the entire European part of the USSR, given a corresponding extension of the zone for confidence measures by the Western countries.

The Soviet Union and Hungary feel that the U.S. threats and provocations against Cuba are completely inadmissible and dangerous for the cause of peace. They declare their unfailing support for the Cuban people's struggle to defend their sovereignty and independence.

In connection with the continuing deterioration of the situation in the Near East the sides confirmed that the convening of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO -- the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people — is a realistic way of achieving a comprehensive and just settlement. The complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to set up their own independent state, and the guaranteeing of the sovereignty and security of all states in this region are the conditions for such a settlement.

In an exchange of opinions on the situation in Southeast Asia the sides expressed full support for the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for the consolidation of their independence and ensuring peace in this region, and support for their efforts directed at establishing here relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation. They resolutely reject the intrigues and maneuvers surrounding the so-called Kampuchean question and declare their support for the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is the sole legitimate representative of this country, competent to represent it at the United Nations and other international organizations.

The sides resolutely condemned the hegemonistic course of the present Chinese leaders, who are forming an ever closer bloc with imperialist reaction, and the great-power policy of Beijing, which is profoundly hostile to the interests of socialism, to the liberation struggle of peoples and the cause of peace.

The USSR and the Hungarian Peoples Republic declared their solidarity and support for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, neocolonialism and racial oppression, for national liberation and the strengthening of independence.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the talks confirmed the identity of their views on all questions discussed and that they would serve the strengthening of fraternal friendship and the development of all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, N. A. Tikhonov invited G. Lazar to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

GRISHIN SIGNS GREETING TO BELGRADE LEADERS

PM101711 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the peoples of Yugoslavia -- Republic Day -- V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, sent Comrade Dusan Gligorijevic, chairman of the City Conference of the League of Communists of Belgrade, and Comrade Zivorad Movacevic, chairman of the Belgrade City Assembly, a congratulatory telegram saying the following:

On behalf of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom and the communists and working people of Moscow we send you and to the communists and all the inhabitants of Belgrade cordial congratulations on the Republic Day national holiday.

Muscovites sincerely rejoice in the achievements of fraternal Yugoslavia's peoples in developing the country's economy, science and culture and strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and their capitals.

On this noteworthy day we wish you and the communists and all the working people of Belgrade every success in socialist building and in the struggle to strengthen peace and friendship between peoples.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS CURRENT SFRY ECONOMIC SITUATION

PM101413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Ardatovskiy article: "Memorable Anniversary"]

[Excerpt] Belgrade -- On Marshal Tito Street right in the center of Belgrade stands the Serbian Assembly buildings, Serbia being the largest republic in the SFRY in both area and population. Your IZVESTIYA correspondent was received by Assembly President Dusan Ckrebic. He recently returned from a trip to the Soviet Union as head of a Serbian parliament delegation invited by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Serbia and the RSFSR are sister republics," Comrade Ckrebic said. "But during the meetings and talks in Moscow we dealt not only with the development of interrepublic ties but also with relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union as a whole. We exchanged opinions on the most important problems of international relations with Comrades V.V. Kuznetsov, M.S. Solomentsev, M.A. Yasnov and A.P. Shitikov and talked about the situation in Europe and throughout the world and about how to resolve the chief task facing mankind -- averting the possibility of a new war.

"We invariably reached the same opinion that relations between the USSR and the SFRY are developing positively and that their present level deserves the very highest appraisal. The principles governing these relations are enshrined in the 1955 Belgrade declaration and the 1956 Moscow declaration and statement and were further developed and supplemented during the numerous meetings between President Tito and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. They are firm foundations for cooperation not just in our time but for the future.

"If we touch on the important sphere of the economy, our ties here are broad and mutually advantageous. Trade turnover between the SFRY and the USSR in the current 5-year plan will amount to $32 billion. Of course there are difficulties for both countries connected with fulfilling these tremendous obligations. I know that Yugoslavia is sometimes late with deliveries. This is for various reasons, but most often because of shortages of components which we import from the West. What is worse is when we have goods but cannot deliver them on time because of transportation problems. But on the whole, I repeat, both we and our Soviet friends rate highly the state of our economic ties.

"There are still considerable reserves for expanding them. In the struggle to stabilize Yugoslavia's economy one of the chief tasks is to increase exports to the West with the aim of reducing its trade deficit, but under no circumstances at the expense of reducing trade ties with the socialist countries and the USSR."

Dusan Ckrebic also dwelt in his conversation on the political ties between the SFRY and the USSR. In particular, he said:

"Our countries have a lot in common but we also have a different approach to certain international issues. This must not be seen as something abnormal or insuperable. It is precisely through political contacts and a frank exchange of opinions that better mutual understanding and rapprochement of positions are achieved.

"I cannot fail to take this opportunity to thank those who received our delegation in Moscow and in Makhachkala, the capital of Dagestan, for their cordiality and hospitality. We are now expecting return visits by RSFSR leaders. And we are preparing for a great event -- the Days of RSFSR Culture in Serbia which will be held in April 1982."

The SFRY is currently discussing plans for the coming year, the second year of the new 5-Year Plan. Like the first it will proceed under the flag of the struggle to stabilize the economy.

What is the position on the stabilization front? All the preconditions exist for reducing the foreign trade deficit by $500 million in 1982, the authoritative newspaper PRIVREDNI PREGLED writes. The bulk of capital investments will be directed toward completing energy installations and mining and extracting industry enterprises already under construction and toward developing the export sectors of the economy.

In the first 9 months of this year Yugoslav exports increased by 19 percent and imports by only 10 percent. But a balance is still achieved only in trade with the socialist countries. No progress is as yet being made in substantially reducing the deficit in economic exchange with the Common Market countries.

SFRY planning organs are setting the task of limiting the rise in retail prices to 15 percent in 1982. As TANJUG reports, in the first 10 months of 1981 the average rise in prices amounted to 35.7 percent. Such a high level of inflation is the Achilles heel of the Yugoslav economic mechanism.

In the last 5 years the number of people employed in Yugoslavia's national economy has increased by 1 million. But, as the newspaper POLITIKA notes, there are still 800,000 people in search of a job. This is why it is proving so difficult to reduce the number of Yugoslavs forced to work in other countries, chiefly the FRG. It is planned to increase the number of jobs by only 2.5 percent annually until 1985; this is a requirement of the stabilization process.

The sharp rise in energy prices and the crises on the world capitalist market are important external factors making it difficult to stabilize the Yugoslav economy. As for internal reasons, one of them is the manifestations of parochialism in individual republics, in production associations and at enterprises.

All this is being discussed openly and critically, especially in connection with preparations for the 12th LCY Congress -- the first since President Tito's death -- planned for June next year.

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION CONCLUDES SFRY VISIT

PM101023 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 3

[Dispatch from correspondent V. Kosarev: "Developing Ties"]

[Text] Belgrade -- A Lenin Komsomol delegation headed by B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, has completed its visit to the SFRY. In the course of discussions with leaders of the conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia [Omladina] questions relating to cooperation between the All-Union Komsomol and Omladina were examined and mutual satisfaction was expressed with the level achieved to date.

At present there are regular working contacts between the two countries' youth organizations, exchanges of specialized delegations take place, bilateral seminars are held, youth tourism is successfully developing, and in the summertime there are exchanges of youth labor brigades.

During the talks the members of the delegations spoke about the Lenin Komsomol's involvement in the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and about Omladina's work to implement the LCY program. Stress was laid on their mutual desire to further improve and develop ties between the All-Union Komsomol and Omladina as an important factor in the friendship between the youth of the USSR and the SFRY and between the younger generation worldwide in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, detente and disarmament.

The All-Union Komsomol and Omladina delegations signed a cooperation program for 1982-83. It makes provision for the exchange of delegations to study the Leagues' internal workings and the organization of young people's labor and aesthetic education. The All-Union Komsomol and Omladina will hold bilateral seminars and exchange exhibitions.

The participants in the talks were of the unanimous opinion that the program signed is a good basis on which to deepen cooperation between our countries' youth organizations.

The All-Union Komsomol envoys were received by A. Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and I. Kukoc, vice president of the SFRY Federal Assembly.

MINISTER DEMICHEV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ROMANIA

PM101627 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Ties Strengthening"]

[Text] The USSR delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, which participated in the work of the second session of the Soviet-Romanian mixed governmental commission on cultural cooperation, returned to Moscow from Bucharest 1 December

COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH ROMANIA 2 DEC

PM101645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Expanding Contacts"]

[Text] Talks were held 2 December between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and O. Burtica, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Questions of the further development of Soviet-Romanian economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

CPCZ DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM101641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-CPCZ interparty ties, a delegation of CPCZ party workers headed by V. Bejda, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief of the CPCZ Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section, was in the USSR 30 November through 5 December, familiarizing itself with the CPSU's experience in implementing a comprehensive approach to the organization of ideological work.

The delegation member had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the Political Enlightenment Institute of the Moscow Gorkom and Moskovskiy Obkom, the Pervomayskiy Raykom in Moscow and other orgnizations.

On 4 December the delegation was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had a warm friendly talk with the members of the delegation, at which Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and Z. Cheben, CSSR charge d'affaires in the USSR, were present.

MITTERRAND QUOTED ON ARMS BALANCE, SOVIET TIES

LD102100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] The president of France, Mitterrand, has spoken on national television. He stated the government's firm intention to call a halt to the growth in unemployment in France.

Having dwelt on some questions concerning the international situation, Mitterrand, contrary to the facts, attempted to present the Soviet Union as having a colossal armaments predominance in Europe. The president of France said: Striving to preserve or restore the balance has induced me to approve some of the proposals made by the United States of America. However, I do not wish to shift the other way, either, to such an extent that superiority of one of the two blocs is restored.

Touching on Soviet-French relations, Mitterrand stated: While continuing to stress the substantial differences in our countries' foreign policies, I intend to maintain a certain level of relations between our peoples and our economies.

WAR THREAT DISCUSSED BY MITTERRAND, CHERVONENKO

LD101902 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] The USSR ambassador in France, Stepan Chervonenko, has been received by President Mitterrand at the Elysee for a long private conversation which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. The two men particularly discussed the threats of nuclear war that are confronting the world. This is one of the subjects mentioned yesterday on television and on the radio by President Mitterrand.

Questioned about Sakharov, the ambassador replied that for him there are much more important problems between the two countries.

UK SCIENTIST ADVOCATES BETTER RELATIONS

PM110959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- The traditional meeting of Soviet and British social scientists ended in Sochi, 30 November. Its theme was Soviet-British relations in the context of the problem of European society.

In conversation with a TASS correspondent, William Barton, head of the British delegation, said: I have participated in many such meetings. I consider it necessary to emphasize that the present results will make their contribution to easing international tension and will serve to further deepen relations between our peoples.

TASS: U.S. CONTINUES TO BLACKMAIL LIBYA

LD111034 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Dec, TASS -- The U.S. administration has banned U.S. citizens from visiting Libya and advised the Americans staying there to leave the country as soon as possible.

Observers regard the move as a new element in the intensifying anti-Libyan campaign in the United States. It demonstrates that Washington intends to continue using the tactics of blackmail and undisguised pressure on Libya in a bid to make it give up its independent policies.

A high-ranking administration official said that the White House was considering various political, economic and other steps against Libya. He added that no option could be ruled out.

U.S. 'Campaign' Against Libya

LD101830 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 10 Dec 81

["Whose Guilty Conscience Gives Itself Away" -- TASS headline, by TASS news analyst Yuriy Irushin]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec, TASS -- Official Washington is intensifying its anti-Libyan campaign. As is reported in the American press, the U.S. National Security Council is discussing the question of how to "punish" (?Libya) whether bombing raids be carried out on some areas of that country or a blockade or boycott be clamped down against it? One may ask why. It turns out that the White House has "hypothetical data about an attempt being prepared to Libya on the life of President Reagan" and other top officials of the U.S. administration.

The Reagan administration is leaning over backward in urging everybody to step up the struggle against "international terrorism" in which Libya, the USSR, Cuba and other countries, whose policy does not suit the United States, are allegedly implicated. And this thoroughly false campaign is being whipped up from day to day. A reckless and irresponsible escalation of slanders is in progress. Admiral Denton, head of the Special Committee for Combatting Terrorism has, for example, gone so far as [word indistinct] that one shall look for ties between Libyan terrorists with some East European country.

It is indicative, however, that by whipping up the anti-Libyan campaign, Washington is increasingly exposing its own self. It is easy to see that this campaign is only a smoke-screen to cover the role played by the United States itself in international terrorism. And, in fact, it is clear to everybody that the clamour about the "Libyan plot" to assassinate the President of the United States and other American leaders is used by Washington to camouflage and to distract world public attention from brigandage and violence perpetrated by the United States in many areas of the world, including from the terrorist, piratic acts of the USA against Libya itself -- the plots to assassinate President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdahfi, the destruction of two Libyan planes in the course of the recent manoeuvres of the U.S. Sixth Fleet off Libya's shores, etc.

Has the anti-Libyan campaign been started today? By no means. From the very first days of its coming to power the Reagan administration has been levelling absurd charges against Libya of allegedly backing "international terrorism". Then America diplomacy and propaganda began picturing Libya as a "destabilizing factor" of the Middle East situation.

But they were not content even with this. After As-Sadat's death Washington accused Libya of nothing less than "interference" in the internal affairs of...Chad and Sudan, and has now gone so far as to accuse it of "a plot to assassinate the U.S. President."

It is by no means fortuitous that Washington is precisely now escalating its anti-Libyan campaign.

The Reagan administration hopes to divert by means of this campaign the attention of international, especially Arab and African public from its own acts of terrorism -- the attempts of overthrowing the legitimate government of the Republic of Seychelles with the hands of the secret services of the South African Republic and mercenaries, open interference in the internal affairs of the Middle East countries, as was the aim of the "Bright Star" military exercises, its attempts to galvanize such political corpses as traitor and butcher of the Angolan people Savimbi, who was welcomed in Washington the other day.

In other words everything goes according to the known saying: guilty conscience gives itself away. The clamour about international terrorism comes mostly from those who started it and are engaged in it.

USS NIMITZ ARRIVES IN ISRAELI PORT OF HAIFA

LD101340 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Dec, TASS -- The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Nimitz" of the U.S. Sixth Fleet arrived in the Israeli port of Haifa today escorted by a destroyer. As the Israeli radio reported, the aircraft carrier's visit will last four days.

The arrival of "Nimitz" in Haifa after the signing of the U.S.-Israeli agreement on "strategic cooperation" is indicative of attempts by the participants in the alliance to intimidate Arab peoples that struggle against Israel's aggression.

ISRAEL TO BECOME PENTAGON'S MIDEAST PLACE D'ARMES

LD111004 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec, TASS -- The so-called "memorandum on understanding" signed in Washington recently during the visit of the Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon to the United States and spelling out the framework of "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel must be a prelude to fresh acts of aggression to be staged by Israel and its overseas patrons.

The purpose of this document, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes, is to turn Israel into the Pentagon's place d'armes in the Middle East. In keeping with the memorandum, it is planned to supply additional tanks and planes to Israel and to set up stockpiles of modern weapons on Israeli territory. The document says that joint U.S.-Israeli military exercises will henceforth be held not only in the air space and the sea zone of Israel but also on land.

Establishing a powerful strike force in the center of the Middle East, Washington hopes to intimidate the neighbouring Arab countries and to make them act in keeping with Washington's plans.

Such a policy pursued by Washington strategists fully accords with the aggressive designs of Israel which has long ceased to be a simple spoiled child and has since become a hardened criminal.

As before, Israeli hawks adhere to the idee fixe: To establish a "great Israel." And they are going to translate their plans into life with the help of military power.

As is clear from a UPI report, a secret clause was included into the memorandum following insistent requests of the Israeli side. In keeping with it, the Pentagon is to supply the Israeli Defence Ministry with intelligence data and photographs from U.S. spy-satellites. It does not take much to guess that the Israelis are very much interested in such information about the neighbouring Arab nations, above all, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria and Egypt.

The new U.S.-Israeli collusion has caused a tide of indignation in Arab countries.

U.S. MAKING MOROCCO A MILITARY BRIDGEHEAD

LD102110 Moscow in French to Africa 2100 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Excerpts] High-ranking U.S. visitors are coming one by one to Morocco, which has recently (?received) representatives of all the services of the U.S. forces, officials of the CIA and its special (?chancellery) and even American Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger in person. Secretary of State Alexander Haig also intends to go there soon. Why such great interest in this North African country? Let us say straightaway that Morocco is not an exception in this field. In any part of the world the situation is more or less the same. We see the same thing in the Near and Middle East, an area of special interest for Washington. The political, economic and strategic ambitions of U.S. imperialism dictate the establishment of U.S. domination in this region.

Washington's intervention in the affairs of the African Republic of Chad is another illustration of this tactic. One recalls that at the same time the United States waged a noisy campaign of propaganda when the Libyan units entered Chad at the request of its legitimate government to help put an end to the bloody civil war. The Libyan troops had hardly left Chad territory when the United States replaced them there. They not only armed and trained the detachments of the separatist Habre so that he should establish a regime favorable to the United States and also take active part in the intervention in Chad. [passage indistinct]

Washington would like nothing better than to drag Tunisia along in the wake of its policy, and the procedures it uses to achieve this vary (?little). They begin by sending military delegations to propose weapons (to them) which will naturally be followed by advisers. As American success in Tunisia has been fairly limited, they have turned their gaze toward Morocco. Aware of the difficulties of this Maghreb country owing to the prolonged armed conflict in Western Sahara, Washington has decided to exploit the situation, not to help put an end to the fraticidal war and to implement the recommendations [word indistinct] of the United Nations and the OAU, but to whip up the flames of the armed conflict, to place Morocco in an even more difficult situation, to aggravate the split with other Maghreb countries, and thus to weaken it. Once this task has been (?accomplished) it will doubtless [word indistinct] to make it a military and political bridgehead, as it once did with Egypt and as it is now doing with Sudan. [passage indistinct]

Morocco has been pursuing an independent policy based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. It recommends strengthening Arab unity, the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Morocco adopted the OAU recommendation for a political settlement of the Saharan problem. Only a consistent application of this policy can guarantee success in the settlement of the socioeconomic problems of Morocco and enhance its international prestige.

PLO OFFICIAL ATTENDS KIEV FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETING

WA031340 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 27 November on page 4 carries a 300-word RATAU article on the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Fighting People of Palestine in Kiev on 26 November 1981.

A meeting of representatives of Kiev, led by V.P. Osnach, chairman of the Ukrainian Society of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, was held to mark the occasion. G.N. Tsvetkov, doctor of historical sciences and dean of the International Relations and International Law Department of Kiev University, delivered a speech in which he described the "tragedy" of Palestinian Arabs as "only one of the many consequences of the Middle East policy pursued by Zionist circles in Israel with the active support of the United States."

Present at the meeting was M. Abbas, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who spoke about "the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine." Abbas, according to the article, remarked that "the attempts of Washington and Tel Aviv to perpetuate the supremacy of imperialists over Arab lands were doomed to failure."

MOSCOW RPP VIEWS EGYPTIAN 'OPEN-DOOR POLICY'

LD101404 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Egyptian Progressive National Rally Party published the documents of its recent plenary meeting. The final statement strongly condemned the open-door policy, pointing out that this policy has made the probability of real economic development in Egypt just an illusion. One can read in the Egyptian press much evidence of the general economic crisis which the country is experiencing as a result of the open-door policy. AL-AHRAM said, for instance, that prices in towns went up more than two and a half times under As-Sadat; prices in the country went up three times.

What attracts attention is the fact that the government, until the mid 1970's, used to control in one way or another the price increasing operation despite the difficulties the country was suffering as a result of the consequences of the Israeli aggression. However the open-door policy declared by As-Sadat, and which in actual fact brought Egypt back to the capitalist development path, changed the economic situation and led to a manyfold increase in prices. It is sufficient to note that the general average of prices rose in Egypt during the first 8 months of 1980 by more than 18 percent; the prices of foodstuffs increased by an average 24 percent. But the record figures recorded by the open-door policy did not stop here. The growth rate of inflation reached 30 percent, while Egypt's foreign debts currently amount to $16 billion -- another record. The share of every Egyptian in these debts amounts to $400.

The economic difficulties leave their mark on the vast circles of the Egyptian community. This is not surprising, since the open-door policy, from the very beginning, basically sought to protect and ensure the interests of the big bourgeoise and Western monopolies. The Egyptian papers bear witness to the fact that the number of those whose wealth is estimated in the millions is much greater in Egypt today than before the 1952 July revolution. Western companies and banks, and particularly the American ones, have been given large facilities, enabling them to strengthen their positions in the Egyptian economy. The toiling people, meanwhile, face difficult problems. The most important of these is the housing crisis.

According to the estimates of the ministerial committee for studying housing problems in Cairo, about 30,000 houses in the Egyptian capital are threatened with collapse at any moment, while about 90,000 buildings are in need of urgent repairs. In addition to this there are many buildings which lack basic amenities. According to AL-AHRAM about 80 percent of the population in the Egyptian rural areas live in dwellings which lack electricity.

One of the gravest problems facing the Egyptian community today is the phenomenon of drug addition. Official data estimate the current number of addicts at about 7 million people, about 70 percent of whom are not older than 20 years. Sociology looks upon the spread of drug addition as an indication of the citizens' rejection of the existing regime, or of their [word indistinct] indignation at the regime, or of their attempt to escape from existing problems. There is yet another way of escaping from these problems; it is leaving Egypt in search of work abroad.

Various data unanimously estimate the number of Eygptians currently working abroad at about 4 million. It is noteworthy that this figure does not only refer to the professionals, but also workers and peasants.

It is for all these reasons that the Central Committee of the Progressive National Rally Party called for a return to the policy of economic planning and for taking urgent steps to enable the public sector to regain its leading role in the national economy, and to activate the cooperative movement in agriculture and establish strict state control over the hard currency market and foreign trade so as to deal with the market chaos and rising prices, and so as to lighten the burdens of the masses of the people.

SYRIAN YOUTH, KOMSOMOL BEGIN TALKS 5 DEC

JN051517 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec (SANA) -- Talks began here today between a Revolution Youth Union delegation led by Comrade Sa'id Hammadi, member of the Arab socialist Ba'th Party regional command and head of the union, and an All-Union Komsomol delegation led by Comrade Pastukhov, CPSU Central Committe member and first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol.

The two sides reviewed the two bodies' activities and aims in all fields as well as the role of youth in these activities. The two sides stressed the need to establish a just peace in the Middle East region and to fully recognize the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights to the establishment of their independent state on their soil and Israel's total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories.

Comrade Pastukhov stressed the Soviet Union's support for Syria's struggle and steadfastness under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership in the face of continuous aggression and plots against the Arab people. He praised the role of Syria's youth in confronting all imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots.

The two sides expressed their strong desire to consolidate their ties of friendship and to deepen their cooperation.

Comrade Hammadi and his delegation laid a wreath at Lenin's Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Protocol Signed

LD082002 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] In Moscow today a cooperation protocol for 1982-83 was signed by the Komsomol and the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR, and the Revolution Youth Union in Syria. For the Soviet Union the protocol was signed by Boris Pastukhov, Komsomol first secretary, and for Syria by Sa'id Hammadi, member of the regional command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and president of the Revolution Youth Union in Syria. The document expresses the eagerness of the youth of the two countries to consolidate the ties of friendship and cooperation.

Hammadi Statement

LD091842 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The visit of the Syrian Revolutionary Youth Federation delegation to the Soviet Union has ended. The visit led to the signing of a protocol in Moscow on cooperation in 1982-83 between the Komsomol and the Soviet Committee of Youth Organizations on the one hand, and the Syrian Revolutionary Youth Federation, on the other. The protocol was signed on the Soviet side by Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and on the Syrian side by Sa'id Hammadi, member of the National Command of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the Syrian Revolutionary Youth Federation. Following the signing of the protocol, our correspondent asked Sa'id Hammadi, the leader of the Syrian delegation, about his appraisal of the significance of the event. Sa'id Hammadi said:

[Begin recording] We have just signed a protocol for cooperation between our two organizations for the next 2 years. It is a good result of this visit as it will give a strong momentum to our relations and to the fields of our joint action. But in addition to this I would like to reaffirm that the talks and discussions of the issues, and the views we exchanged, were very comprehensive and identical, to the extent that we felt that we were all members of the same delegation. This glorious meeting and mutual understanding and this type of friendly cooperation between us truly express the nature of the relations between us at the level of our countries, peoples and parties. The solid foundation built by our leaders Al-Asad and Brezhnev will be the foundation and starting point of any joint action we carry out. The joint action which we accomplished during this visit will positively contribute to this strong edifice. We will make every effort to implement this protocol and implement our cooperation in the manner agreed upon during the talks. We will view our comrades in the light of such meetings and such a friendly atmosphere. We will take back home all good sentiments and feelings. We are happy because we feel that our visit has fulfilled all its objectives. [end recording]

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS IRAQ

PM101653 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Baghdad between members of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and deputies of the National Council (parliament) of Iraq.

N. Haddad, chairman of the National Council, informed the Soviet visitors about the international situation in the country and the work of the republic's supreme legislative organ.

An invitation was conveyed to the Iraqi side to send a parliamentary delegation to the USSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

PDRY CHAIRMAN RECEIVES BREZHNEV MESSAGE

LD042028 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Aden, 3 Dec (ANA) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has received the following message from Brezhnev thanking him for his message on the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

"I present to you my deep gratitude for the hearty congratulations and the good wishes which you sent on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and express my conviction that the relations between the USSR and the PDRY based on the strong foundation of the friendship and cooperation treaty will continue to be firm and deep in the interest of our two countries and in the interest of bolstering world security and peace. I wish you, my comrade, continued good health and happiness and more successes in [words indistinct] for the people of the PDRY and its revolutionary vanguard, the United Yemeni Socialist Party."

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON TO VISIT MAPUTO 13-17 DEC

LD101510 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec, TASS -- In accordance with an arrangement, A Soviet naval squadron consisting of the large antisubmarine ship Tallinn and the escort ship Letuchi under the command of Rear Admiral Gennadiy Semenov is to visit the port of Maputo for an official friendly visit from December 13 to 17.

COMOROS ISLANDS TO BE SITE OF NEW U.S. BASE

LD092252 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 9 Dec 81

["Dangerous Plans" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec, TASS -- The world press will, probably, soon start writing about Moroni -- the capital of the Comoros Islands, where a new American military base, patterned on Diego Garcia, is planned for construction. This is how the Indian agency PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL (PAI) began its report, based on information coming to the Indian capital from diplomatic circles in eastern Africa, warning world public opinion: Americans insist that the Islamic Republic of the Comoros grant their navy unlimited possibilities, including the deployment of nuclear warheads in the port of Moroni.

The racist-ruled Republic of South Africa acts as a middle man between the Moroni authorities and Washington in this dangerous deal.

Close contacts were established between Moroni and Pretoria after neocolonialists succeeded in 1978 in doing in the Comoros what they failed in the neighbouring Seychelles last month -- toppling of the legitimate government of the Comoros and creating a kind of a "republic of white mercenaries." Bob Dinard, the leader of the "black berets" gangs, having laid his hands on the Comoros' economic life, discovered the islands for South African monopolies. At present, using his influence on the Comoros Government, which, according to world press reports, is the "hostage of the mercenaries," he is trying to implement the plans of transforming one of the Comoros Islands into an outpost of U.S. imperialism off the shores of independent Africa, the plans which meet Pretoria's interests.

Although the U.S. penetration into the region is being carried out under the outwardly plausible pretext of aid to the Comoros in enlargming the port, Washington, in fact, is seeking to settle firmly in Moroni, build there arms and ammunition depots and create recreation centers for soldiers of the Rapid Deployment Force.

The port of Moroni may become an important link situated halfway between Diego Garcia and the U.S. bases on the shores of Somalia and South Africa, PAI warns.

The planned deal around Moroni reveals the true far-reaching goals of those who, by organising and financing piratic operations, like the landing of Bob Dinard's men on the Comoros or the terrorist action by Mike Hoare in the Seychelles, are to revive the practice of piracy in the international life of the 20th century. That practice tallies well with the foreign policy doctrines of the United States and South Africa which entered into a "unholy alliance" against progressive force and national liberation movements in the third world. This practice, however, is unacceptable for the peoples in the states of the Indian Ocean, for whom the creation of an American base in Moroni means the emergence of another seat of international tension in direct proximity to their borders.

S. AFRICA, U.S. BEHIND SEYCHELLES COUP ATTEMPT

PM101125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 5

[I. Tarutin article under the rubric "The Political Atlas": "The Adventure Failed"]

[Excerpt] Having declared its ultimate goal to be the "creation of a socialist state," the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, the ruling party, is strengthening relations with the socialist countries. "None of this pleases our political opponents, of course," President F.A. Rene has noted.

According to reports filtering into the press, the CIA has recently been paying close attention to the archipelago. The Pentagon has also shown an interest. In their opinion, the Seychelles, which are located on oil routes, are of great strategic importance, and certain U.S. circles are planning on establishing full control over the oil supply routes. Furthermore, oil has recently been discovered near the shores of the archipelago itself.

Some people would not be opposed to bringing the "good old days" back to the Seychelles. Pretoria, for example, says openly that it would like to see a "friendlier government" there. "The imperialist forces are intensifying their intrigues with the aim of destablizing the internal situation in the country. We have convincing proof that preparations are being made for a mercenary invasion of the Seychelles," F.A. Rene warned.

It is now clear how close to the truth the president was. On 25 November, about 100 armed mercenaries landed at the international airport on Mahe Island and attempted a coup d'etat.

The adventure ended in failure, but the mechanism of the plot has not been completely cleared up, although it is already evident that its traces extend to Pretoria. The South African authorities have refused to hand over to the Seychelles Government the 44 mercenaries who fled to South Africa. Moreover, all those arrested there have been set free.

The Seychelles Government has asked the United Nations to set up an international commission within the UN framework to investigate the reasons, circumstances and sources of finance behind the bandit attack. Britain's THE OBSERVER bluntly indicated that according to "convincing circumstantial evidence," the South African authorities knew of the action that was being prepared. As the Johannesburg STAR has reported, the money for recruiting the mercenaries came "from U.S. sources."

However, the hopes of those who generously paid for the mercenaries have not been borne out. The Seychelles people rose in defense of their country. The tiny islands stood a major test.

U.S. SUPPORTS, ENCOURAGES SOUTH AFRICAN APARTHEID

LD101004 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 10 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondent Valentin Raikerus]

[Text] Luanda, 10 Dec, TASS -- Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, has stated in an interview with the TASS correspondent that the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa is a huge prison in which more than 200,000 fighters against the apartheid system languish today.

By the number of executions the Republic of South Africa is firmly the first in the world. Political prisoners are kept in inhuman conditions. They are subjected to most refined tortures and humilitations every day.

Oliver Tambo emphasised that reprisals against the opponents of apartheid have long become part and parcel of the state policy of the Republic of South Africa.

The ANC president stated that the apartheid regime is a criminal, unpopular and terrorist regime which systematically commits crimes against the African majority of the country's population. In the Republic of South Africa itself and in Namibia illegally occupied by it people become victims of racists only because they demand freedom. South African troops invade the territory of independent Angola, bomb Angolan schools and hospitals, and kill civilians.

All these crimes, Oliver Tambo stressed, would have been impossible but for U.S. imperialism's and its NATO allies' active support for the Republic of South Africa. It is precisely the government of the United States that encourages South African racists' crimes.

MOZAMBIQUE OFFICIAL PRAISES SOVIET TRAINING AIDS

PM091629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "First Graduates"]

[Text] Maputo, 1 Dec -- (Amaral Matush), secretary of the city committee (Maputo) of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party has expressed profound gratitude and thanks to the Soviet Union for its assistance in training national cadres. Speaking at a ceremony to mark the graduation of the first students at a vocational and technical school in Matola created with the USSR's assistance, he noted that the educational institution trains Mozambique working class cadres.

GROMYKO, TANZANIAN COUNTERPART EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD101840 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, and Salim A. Salim, foreign minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, have exchanged congratulatory telegrams in connection with the 20th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In the past 20 years, the telegram from Andrey Gromyko says, relations between the USSR and Tanzania have developed favorably in the political, economic and cultural spheres. The practical experience of two decades shows that friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Tanzania answer the interests of the peoples of our countries and make a positive contribution to strengthening peace in general and security and stability in eastern Africa.

We are happy, the telegram from Salim A. Salim notes, that the USSR was one of the first to recognize our independence and to establish diplomatic relations with us.

On the international scene we are cooperating and consulting on vitally important problems of peace, security, justice and human dignity. On the question of decolonialization and liberation, we hold uncompromising positions. Thanks to the joint struggle unleashed by the liberation movements and anticolonial forces, in which the Soviet Union has played a significant role, the political map of Africa has undergone a fundamental change in comparison to 20 years ago. We are sincerely glad of such changes.

Salim A. Salim expressed great satisfaction also over the development of relations between both states in other spheres.

The hope is expressed in the two ministers' telegrams that the friendly relations between the USSR and Tanzania, based on mutual understanding, respect and trust, will develop in future for the good of the peoples of both countries.

U.S. CAMPAIGN TO 'DESTABILIZE' GRENADA VIEWED

PY102007 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The Antigua liberation movement has reported that the United States has installed a powerful radio station, that will be beamed to Grenada, on the island of Antigua in the Caribbean. The statement notes that the main task of the new U.S. broadcasting station is to broadcast lies and false reports to Grenada and the entire Caribbean area.

The escalation of the radio war against Grenada is part of an extensive plan to destabilize the country with the ulterior objective of ousting the government headed by Maurice Bishop. Washington has hated the Grenadan revolution from its very beginning. Just one week after its victory, the U.S. Department of State proposed establishing a naval blockade on the island. The revolutionary people have experienced in their own flesh and blood practically the entire range of the U.S. imperialist arsenal from terrorist activities against their statesmen to plans designed to establish political-economic isolation. In fact, the United States has been exerting particular pressure after several of its agents inside the country failed in several of their counterrevolutionary plots. In the economic field, the U.S. administration is obstructing through all its means the granting of foreign credits to Grenada. It has obstructed an IMF credit, it exerted pressure on the EEC and the Caribbean Development Bank, at the same time the government [words indistinct] while it tries to obstruct the supply of oil and other products needed by the country. Moreover, the United States hinders the sale of Grenadian agricultural products on international markets.

In addition, the United States has pressured several Caribbean nations to isolate Grenada at the international level, and to launch a slander campaign through their own media as well as those of other Caribbean nations. Among them we can mention the Jamaican newspaper DAILY GLEANER; the Barbadian newspaper GUARDIAN and the newspaper (EXPRESS) from Trinidad.

The ulterior motive of this propaganda campaign is to create a favorable atmosphere for intervention on the island. The Grenadian foreign minister, Unison Whiteman, has again recently warned that such an intervention is under way. What is more, it is a fact that this intervention was an issue of discussion at the U.S. maneuvers carried out in Vieques in August. Moreover, soldiers of fortune, who are undergoing intense training in Florida, openly said during a television program that they are getting ready to invade Grenada.

Trying to justify its anti-Grenada plans, Washington has repeatedly described the new Grenadian Government as a dictatorship. But there are 50,000 Grenadians, about 50 percent of the population, who are members of the popular militia, willing to defend the "dictatorship". Moreover, whatever the U.S. characters may allege, Grenadians are willing to defend their government since it is the government of the people.

The people of Grenada, who are struggling against U.S. imperialism, are backed by an ample solidarity movement that Washington cannot thwart. This has been shown by the First Conference of Solidarity with Grenada attended by delegates from dozens of countries and representatives of many international organizations. Speaking at the solidarity conference ceremoney, Maurice Bishop said that despite the U.S. pressure and blackmail, Grenada will never swerve from the postulates of its revolution.

USSR DELEGATION CONTINUES ECUADOR VISIT

PM101615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Quito, 3 Dec -- Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, the president of the Republic, has received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is on an official visit at the invitation of the Ecuadorean chamber of representatives.

During the talk which took place there was a discussion of questions of Soviet-Ecudorean relations and international problems. The coincidence of the two countries' positions on many questions of international life was noted, particularly on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, on disarmament and on the struggle for world peace. The sides emphasized that all states must make efforts to avoid a new world war. The nonaligned movement, of which Ecuador is a member, can make a substantial contribution to the relaxation of international tension.

The Ecuadorean head of state expressed the conviction that the visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation will serve the development of ties between the Soviet Union and Ecuador.

The delegation members had meetings with Ecuadorean acting Foreign Minister R. Valdez. In the conversation which took place Valdez stated that his country supports the Soviet proposals submitted at the 36th UN General Assembly Session.

CUBAN MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

PM110951 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "End of Visit"]

[Text] On 3 December a Cuban military delegation led by Vice Adm A. Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, commander of the Revolutionary Navy and deputy minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, left Moscow for home. It had been in the Soviet Union on a friendly visit.

The following were in the sendoff party for the Cuban delegation at Sheremetyevo airport: Admiral of the Fleet S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, Adm M.M. Amelko, deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and other Soviet generals, admirals and officers.

Also in the sendoff party were Rene Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the USSR, and Col D. Montseny Villa, army, air and naval attache at the Cuban embassy in the USSR.

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBAN VISIT

PM110957 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Return of Delegation"]

[Text] A Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, returned to Moscow 4 December. It had been on a friendly visit to Cuba at the invitation of Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Politburo and second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Col D. Montseny Villa, army, air and naval attache at the Cuban embassy in the USSR, was among the welcoming party at Sheremetyevo airport.

CORRECTION ON CIA INVOLVEMENT IN TORRES MURDER

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "CIA Involved in Murder of Bolivia's Torres," published in the 10 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page K 5:

In the first paragraph, on line two, the queried name should read: Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubios.

UNION REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

Kirgiz Proceedings 28 Nov

PM101429 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 29 Nov 81 p 1

[KIRTAG "Information Report" on 28 November Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Session]

[Text] On 28 November the 5th Session of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work in the Hall of Sessions of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers.

At 1400 hours the seats in the government boxes were taken by Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau members T.U. Usubaliyev, T.Kh. Koshoyev, A. Duysheyev, V.A. Makarenko, K.N. Kulmatov, A. Dzhumagulov, P.I. Naumov, K.M. Koldobayev, N.G. Minich and N.P. Lomov; Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau candidate members E. Abakirov and V.K. Dolmatov; and members of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government.

The session was opened by Deputy T. Askarov, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet.

The concluding speeches on the republic's state plans and budget were delivered by the keynote speakers on these questions, Deputies A. Duysheyev and A. Toktonadiyev.

The Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kirgiz SSR for 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kirgiz SSR for 1982, the Kirgiz SSR State Budget for 1982 and resolutions on the progress of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kirgiz SSR in 1981 and on the approval of the report on the implementation of the Kirgiz SSR State Budget for 1980.

The session then turned to an examination of the next question on the agenda. Deputy A. Altmyshbayev delivered a report "On the Kirgiz SSR Draft Laws 'On the Kirgiz SSR Judicial System,' 'Or the Election of Rayon (City) People's Courts of the Kirgiz SSR,' and 'On the Procedure for Recalling People's Judges and People's Assessors of Kirgiz SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts.'"

The deputies unanimously adopted the Kirgiz SSR laws "On the Kirgiz SSR Judicial System," "On the Election of Rayon (City) People's Courts of the Kirgiz SSR" and "On the Procedure for Recalling People's Judges and People's Assessors of the Kirgiz SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts."

The floor was given to Deputy S. Omurkulova, secretary of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for a report on the approval of Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Supreme Soviet approved the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet decrees and adopted corresponding laws and resolutions.

With this the 5th Session of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, completed its work.

Tadzhik Session Ends 11 Dec

LD111016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] The Supreme Soviet of Tadzhikistan ended its session in Dushanbe today. The delegates approved the laws of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the republic for the 5-year period, and the plan and budget for 1982. For the 5-year period the volume of industrial output in Tadzhikistan will grow by 27 percent. More than 70 new industrial enterprises and shops are to be built. For 1982 alone, R1,146,000 are earmarked for the development of the national economy.

RSFSR Presidium

PM101221 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 2

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] An RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session was held 3 December.

The question of Bryanskaya Oblast soviets' work on increasing production of agricultural produce on citizens' private subsidiary plots was discussed. I.Ya. Poruchikov, chairman of the oblispolkom delivered the report.

It was pointed out at the session that the oblast's local Soviets, guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, denote constant attention to questions of developing the private subsidiary plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees. Soviet and economic organs have elaborated and are implementing measures aimed at improving the efficiency of the running of citizens' subsidiary plots. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes give the population great assistance in cultivating personal plots, procuring fodder, obtaining young livestock and poultry and seed potatoes and selling produce.

At the same time the presidium drew attention to the shortcomings that exist in this work. In the resolution which it adopted the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium made it incumbent on Bryanskiy Oblispolkom, in light of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions to step up attention to the development of citizens' private subsidiary plots and to take additional measures to increase production of agricultural products on those plots and to further develop collective horticulture and truck gardening. The relevant public ministries and departments are instructed to improve work on organizing the running of private subsidiary plots and on giving them agronomic and veterinary assistance, and to ensure further improvement in the practice of concluding contracts with the population for the raising and purchase of livestock and poultry and for the purchase of surplus milk and the development of the network of reception and procurement centers.

The Presidium also discussed the question of the state of, and measures to improve work on examining letters and receiving citizens in soviet ispolkoms, enterprises, establishments and organizations in Orenburgskaya Oblast in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The report on this question was delivered by A.G. Kostenyuk, chairman of Orenburgskiy Oblispolkom. In the resolution which it adopted the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium made it incumbent on Orenburgskiy Oblispolkom to eliniate shortcomings in work on examing letters and organizing the personal reception of citizens, to enhance the responsibility of leaders of soviet and economic organs for the timely and attentive examination of the questions raised in citizens' requests, to study in greater depth the reasons which give rise to complaints and to take prompt measures to eliminate them.

The Presidium considered a report by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission on the work of local soviets in Astrakhanskaya Oblast to strengthen labor discipline and to improve manpower use in light of the 26th CPUS Congress decisions. The report was delivered by Commission Chairman V.S. Kuzmichev.

Astrakhanskiy Oblispolkom was instructed to eliminate the shortcomimgs noted by the commission and additionally to elaborate a clear system of measures to make rational use of manpower, strengthen discipline and reduce cadre turnover.

Soviets and their executive and administrative organs are instructed to be guided by the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions and strengthen organizational work and control over the activities of enterprises and organizations in improving manpower use and strengthening labor discipline.

The session was conducted by M.A. Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

RESOLUTION ON RATIONALIZING MANAGEMENT APPARATUS

PM081033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 2

[From the TASS "Official Section": "Administering Economically"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers, guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on making more rational use of manpower resources, has adopted a resolution entitled "On Measures To Limit the Increase and To Reduce the Number of Personnel in the Management Apparatus and Certain Sectors of the Nonproduction Sphere."

The resolution notes, in particular, that an unjustified increase in the number of management apparatus personnel has been allowed to occur in recent years in a number of USSR and union republic ministries and departments. Potential for increasing the efficiency of management work by improving the management apparatus is not being fully realized. Redundant and parallel institutions are being created and the number of planning research, design, supply and sales organizations is increasing without justification. Enterprises, organizations and institutions are making poor use of potential for fulfilling that set amount of work with fewer personnel by combining professions and expanding service zones.

The USSR Council of Ministers believes that it is necessary to secure in 1982-85, by implementing measures to improve labor organization and increase productivity, a reduction in the number of personnel -- compared with the actual number in 1980 -- in planning, planning and survey, and survey organizations, cultural and art institutions, scientific and scientific service institutions and organizations, and material and technical supply and sales organizations, and has determined the average sizes of the reductions. Moreover, when they are compiling the annual plans for these years, the USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers must limit the increase in the number of workers and employees employed at consumer service, housing and municipal service, trade and public catering enterprises and organizations.

As from 1982, the state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR will set limits on the number of workers and employees for each USSR ministry and department and for each union republic, including trade and public catering.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed:

To ensure that specific targets for the 11th 5-Year Plan for developing the practice of combining professions and expanding the service zones are conveyed to enterprises, organizations and institutions under their jurisdiction;

To review the network of research, design and other scientific and scientific service organizations and institutions, planning, planning and survey, and survey organizations, cultural and art institutions and also organizations with management functions with the aim of eliminating parallelism and duplication in their work and abolishing redundant components and subdivisions. It is envisaged that new research, planning design and technological organizations will be created according to the prescribed procedure with the permission of the USSR Council of Ministers and at the subcommission of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology or the USSR Gosstroy, and that associations, administrations, departments, trusts trading organizations, inspectorates computer centers, bureaus and other organizations with management functions and also construction, supply and sales organizations will be set up by agreement with the USSR Ministry of Finance.

The USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR People's Control Committee are instructed to step up the monitoring of the correct and economical expenditure of state funds on maintaining the management apparatus and of the observance of the prescribed procedure for approving staffs of management apparatus personnel and the estimated spending for paying them.

The resolution provides instructions on questions of finding jobs for the released personnel.

RESOLUTION ON INDIVIDUAL HOUSEBUILDING REPORTED

PM081031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 2

[From the TASS "Official Section": "Active Assistance for Individual Housing Construction"]

[Text] The USSR Government has adopted a resolution entitled "On Individual Housing Construction" which unites the numerous acts already in force on this question and also contains new normative provisions.

According to the resolution, USSR ministries and departments, republic Councils of Ministers and local soviet ispolkoms must ensure the expanded construction of individual houses (including apartment buildings) for the workers of enterprises, establishments and organizations under their jurisdiction, and also for other citizens.

When individual houses are being planned and constructed by the contract method for people living and working in rural localities, the customer's functions will be carried out, as a rule, by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, as well as by consumer cooperative organizations, while for citizens living and working in cities and urban-type settlements they will be carried out by the appropriate enterprises, institutions, organizations or local soviet ispolkoms.

Economic and social development plans must provide for the increased production and sale to the population of construction and structural materials, sanitary engineering equipment and other articles necessary for housing construction.

It is laid down that the planning and construction of engineering networks and installments outside apartments, outside settlements and inside settlements for areas of individual housing construction in cities, urban-type settlements and rural population centers (apart from kolkhoz settlements) be implemented via state capital investments. Kolkhozes are recommended to carry out this work using their own resources.

The resolution provides for a procedure for helping individual house builders with the supply of standard plans, construction materials and parts, for general and favorable credit terms for the construction and capital repair of individual houses and for work to provide them with gas and connect them to the water and sewerage networks, as well as other normative provisions in the sphere of individual construction.

VARIOUS ESTONIAN TRADE UNION CONFERENCES HELD

WA011400 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 3

[ETA report: "Reports and Elections in the Trade Unions"]

[Text] Kokhtla-Yarve, 23 November -- The trade-union committees in the organization of social competition for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress -- this was the key theme of the trade-union conference of the shale miners of Estonia. M Trusov, chairman of the territorial committee of the trade-union of coal-industry workers, gave examples of the selfless work of miners in his report.

The collective of the production association "Estonslanets" fulfilled the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan early, by 18 August 1980. For the 10-month period of this year the miners of the republic mined more than 800,000 tons of marketable shale above plan. Labor productivity for the report period rose considerably. The leading brigades mined 1,500 loads daily per unit. For the report period, it was noted at the conference, working conditions and the well-being of miners improved significantly, and the trade-union committees intensified their work on labor safety procedures and social security.

L. Lentsman, member of the Bureau of the Estonian CP Central Committee and chairman of the Estonian Council of Trade Unions, and K. Vares, deputy head of a department of the Estonian CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the trade union conference of miners.

On the same day, republic trade union conferences of communication workers took place, in which A. Kaldma, Estonian minister of communications; V. Lebedev, USSR deputy minister of communications; workers of the textile and light industry; and workers of the chemical and petrochemical industry took part.

The conferences adopted appropriate resolutions. New members of the republic trade-union branch committees and delegates to the 18th Congress of Estonian Trade Unions were elected.

A. Peebo, department head of the Estonian CP Central Committee, V. Lebedev, USSR deputy minister of communications, and Estonian ministers A. Kaldma and Yu. Kraft took part in the work of the conference.

FURTHER AFP REPORTAGE ON SAKHAROV CASE

Strike Over, Health Not Alarming

NC101622 Paris AFP in English 1619 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec (AFP) -- Dissident Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov has called off his hunger strike and his health gives no grounds for alarm, science academy President Anatoliy Aleksandrov told Mr Sakharov's daughter-in-law Liza Alekseyeva today.

Mr Sakharov and his wife Elena Bonner began their fast on November 22 to press their demand that Miss Alekseyeva be granted an exist visa.

Miss Alekseyeva was told today to go tomorrow morning to the visa office with her passport, two identity photographs and 210 rubles, the price that citizens of the Soviet Union normally pay when they give up their nationality.

Alekseyeva May Leave

NC110808 Paris AFP in English 0805 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec (AFP) -- Liza Alekseyeva, the daughter-in-law of Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov, was officially told today she could leave for the United States and her passport and exit visa would be ready on Monday.

Liza told newsmen that from today she would be allowed to go to Gorkiy, where Mr Sakharov and his wife Elena Bonner live in exile.

She would be allowed to meet Mr Sakharov tomorrow morning "as his state of health allows it," she added.

Mr and Mrs Sakharov had been on hunger strikes for the past two weeks to persuade Soviet authorities to allow Liza an exit visa to go to the U.S. to join Mrs Bonner's son, whom she married by proxy.

ATTENDANCE AT BATTLE OF MOSCOW ANNIVERSARY

A comparison of the item subtitled "Leaders Participate" which appeared on page R 1 of the 7 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report published on pages 1-2 of Moscow Krasnaya Zvezda in Russian of 5 December reveals that the items are identical except that KRASNAYA ZVEZDA lists the following as also present:

"Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Focres; and Army Gen A.A. Yephishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate."

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY HELD IN MOSCOW, KIEV, MINSK

LD102142 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec, TASS -- All conditions have been created in the Soviet multinational state for harmonious and all-round development of the personality and society as a whole. This was pointed out at a public meeting in Moscow today on the occasion of the Human Rights Day.

The meeting was opened by chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group Aleksey Shitikov.

The reporter, Secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR Vitaliy Provotorov, pointed out that the Soviet Union has signed and ratified practically all the most important international covenants on human rights adopted within the UN framework. The USA, which is trying to pose for a "defender" of these rights has ratified only five out of the nineteen covenants.

The aim of the provocative clamour, which is periodically raised by the USA and other capitalist countries over the alleged violations of human rights in the USSR, is to distract attention from the violation of rights and freedoms of hundreds of millions people in the capitalist countries, slander real socialism, keep the working people away from struggle for their human rights.

The reporter pointed out the significance of the Soviet Constitution for the development of the personality, ensuring and guaranteeing democratic rights and freedoms of the Soviet citizens. He stressed that the solicitude of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the citizens of the USSR has been demonstrated by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, which set as its main task a further growth of Soviet people's well-being.

There has been no unemployment in the Soviet Union for more than half a century now. The Soviet peoples are guaranteed the right to work and choice of profession. They are ensured the right to education, health protection and housing.

A message from UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on the occasion of the Human Rights Day was read out at the meeting. The participants in the meeting adopted a resolution stressing deterioration of the international situation caused by a growth of imperialism's aggressiveness, the implementation of the peace programme for the eighties, which was put forward by the 26th Congress of the CPSU is assuming exceptional significance for the destinies of countries and peoples.

Meetings have been also held in Kiev and Minsk.

CHERNENKO WRITES BOOK ON EMPLOYMENT IN USSR

LD072342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec (TASS) — For Soviet people the right to work is viewed as natural. For a long time now they have not known unemployment. Its last vestiges were eliminated in the USSR 50 years ago.

Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee writes about this in the book "The CPSU and Human Rights" which has just been published here. The Communist Party linked the elimination of unemployment and the establishment of the guaranteed right to work with the socialist revolution, the author stresses. Immediately after its victory in 1917, the party began implementing its labor program. The material prerequisites for the elimination of unemployment and its sources were the nationalization of major industries and land, the introduction of worker's control and the 8-hour working day.

In the final battle against unemployment the deciding word belonged to the first 5-year period (1929-32). During these years new industrial installations were created at a rapid rate; the giants of socialist industry were commissioned and the ranks of the working class grew. By the end of 1930 unemployment in the USSR was virtually eliminated.

In the Soviet Union the right to work became a real right, Konstantin Chernenko states. It was consolidated in the USSR Constitution in 1936 as one of the most important gains of socialism.

In the USSR there is not and there cannot be unemployment, primarily, the author writes, because political authority in the country belongs to the people. The existing socialist planned system of management is capable of combining the acceleration of technical progress with the full employment of the entire able-bodied population. The planned nature of the economy makes it possible to give industry such rates of development that for half a century the demand for workers has exceeded supply.

The book cites data on the increasing unemployment in the developed capitalist countries, where it has reached a scale unknown for over 40 years. According to trade union data, in the major capitalist countries alone in the beginning of 1980 there were more than 25 billion people without work, including 12 million unemployed in the United States.

FIRST VOLUME OF PONOMAREV ANTHOLOGY ANNOUNCED

PM011513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Newly Published"]

[Text] "Under Lenin's Banner — For Peace and Socialism" [Pod Znamenem Lenina — za Mir I Sotsializm] is the title of the first volume, now published, of a multivolume anthology of selected works by Acad B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. The volume includes works written in the period from 1934 through 1945. They are devoted to the problems of socialist building and of developing the party and increasing its leading role and reveal the sources of the Soviet people's strength and of our state's indestructible might and the worldwide historic significance of the USSR's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Many items in the volume are about the great Lenin and his bright image, ideas and activity.

The selected works of B.N. Ponomarev are published by the Nauka publishing house.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN ARTISTS

WA300830 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 Nov 81 pp 1-3

[RATAU report on proceedings at Ukrainian party-government leaders' meeting with representatives of Ukrainian artistic intelligentsia]

[Text] Inspired by the high praise for the work of the masters of literature and art made at the 26th CPSU Congress, writers, artists, composers, architects and theatrical and motion-picture personalities of the republic are multiplying their contributions to the multinational Soviet culture and the formation of the new man -- the patriot and internationalist. The creators of spiritual values have responded in deeds to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words at the forum of the country's communists: "To live the interests of the people, to share with them joy and grief, to assert the truth of life and our humanistic ideals and to be an active participant in building communism -- this is the true national spirit and true party-mindedness of art."

The contribution of the masters of literature and art to fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and Kiev's sesquimillennium were discussed at a meeting of the leaders of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the republic government with representatives of the artistic intelligentsia on 4 November in Kiev.

The meeting began in the republic Exhibition Pavilion, where the "Art Illumined by October" artistic exhibition is on display. The figures of literature and art assembled here gave a warm welcome to comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.F. Vatchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, I.Z. Sokolov, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.V. Fedorchuk, Yu.N. Yelchenko, A.S. Kapto, Yu.A. Kolomiyets and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak.

The masters of culture were addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Dear Comrades!

Permit me first of all on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to warmly and cordially welcome you, representatives of our republic's artistic intelligentsia.

It seems only recently that we were reviewing in this pavilion the artistic exhibition devoted to the 26th party congress. Time flies. Much has already been done by our people to fulfill the decisions of the congress. And it is very gratifying that the good nationwide deeds contain an impressive part of the work of the writer, artist, composer and theatrical and motion-picture personality -- our entire artistic intelligentsia.

You all know full well, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, what responsible and large-scale tasks the 26th CPSU Congress set for the party and the people. For them to be accomplished successfully and as well as possible, it is necessary, of course, to consult collectively and to work well. Proceeding from this, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has invited representatives of the republic's artistic intelligentsia for the purpose, first of all, of summing up the initial results of what has already been done by the creative unions since the party congress. Second, taking into account the approach of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and Kiev's sesquimillennium, it is desirable to discuss the tasks pertaining to the preparations for these important dates. And, third, it is worth consulting on what has to be done to ensure that our artistic intelligentsia join with even greater activeness in public-political life and in work to improve the working people's ideological education. It would be good for us to concentrate our attention on these questions.

Members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, along with literary and art figures, have reviewed the artistic exhibition, at which more than 600 paintings, sculptures and drawings and exhibits of decorative folk art are represented. They commemorate the heroic history of the Country of Soviets and the present era of the Soviet people, who are implementing the historic decisions of the party congress. Explanations to the participants in the meeting were given by USSR People's Artist V.Z. Boroday, chairman of the Ukrainian Artists Union Board.

The participants in the meeting showed interest in the book exhibition. The Ukraine's publishing houses have included approximately 2,000 books in the exhibition. The joint work of the men of letters and the publishers was described by A.Ya. Pashchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Publishing House, Printing Plants and Book Trade.

Following the review of the exhibits in the Oktyabrskiy Palace of Culture, there was a professional comradely discussion of the most important problems of the contemporary creative process and cultural figures' participation in public-political life and the working people's ideological education.

The participants in the meeting were addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Dear Comrades!

I believe that we did the right thing by beginning our meeting with a review of the exhibits and a discussion among the pictures and books -- these fruits of the artist's creative labor. We were convinced once again that art is not only a great moral force; it is a powerful means of mobilizing people.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee assesses positively, on the whole, the state of the artistic process in the republic and approaches the labor of the creative intelligentsia with an attitude of profound respect. We have every reason to say that the writers and artists and theatrical, motion-picture and musical art personalities of our republic stand firmly on the positions of socialist realism and Lenin's principles of a class approach and national spirit, which have been authenticated in practice.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in the Central Committee Report to the party congress "...that Soviet society's spiritual life is becoming increasingly diverse and rich is to the undoubted credit of our cultural personalities and our literature and art."

The party and government value highly your difficult work, which is so needed by society. The following facts, among others, testify to this. Some 257 cultural personalities were awarded orders and medals of the USSR and 686 were awarded testimonials and certificates of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in the last 5 years alone. In this time, 20 arts figures of the republic became USSR people's artistes and 4 USSR people's artists, 130 became republic people's artistes and 17 people's artists, and the title of honored artiste of the Ukraine was bestowed on 429. The conferment of Lenin and state prizes and the Komsomol Prize on a number of Ukrainian arts figures was high recognition of their contribution to the nationwide cultural treasure house.

We have the pleasant opportunity, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, of welcoming composer Ivan Karabits and artist Sergey Yakutovich -- winners of the 1981 Komsomol Prize -- who are present here.

A characteristic feature of our time is that together with the dynamic growth of society's economic and spiritual potential, the role of literature and art is also increasing. Our people have become broadly educated -- previously writers could only dream of such a mass reading audience. Every home has television, radio, newspapers, journals and books.

The network of cultural-educational establishments has grown. Thus literature and art in our country have become more generally accessible than anywhere at any time. This is corroborated again by statistics. Almost 20 million people visit the theater, 22 million attend concerts and more than 800 million see motion pictures annually now in the republic alone. Popular lending libraries issue over 660 million books. And if to this we add the number of people visiting museums and artistic exhibitions and the possibilities of television and radio, we can understand that now practically every person has broad access to spiritual and aesthetic values.

Furthermore, a visible and active process of the development of all forms of artistic culture is under way: literature, music and fine arts, the theater, motion pictures, architecture and folk creativity. We need not go far for examples: take just the last 5 years. In this time the printing of books published in the republic constituted 778 million copies. Over 900 fiction and poetry titles are published annually, and up to 400 of these are titles of books by Ukrainian writers.

Ten new theaters have opened in the republic. These include the Youth, Variety, Drama and Comedy and Historical Portrait theaters in Kiev, the Young Audience Theater in Zaporozh'ye and the Musical Drama Theater in Dneprodzerzhinsk. Each oblast center now has a puppet theater. The republic Organ and Chamber Music Center, State Wind and Variety-Symphony orchestras and a classical ballet ensemble, the Volyna Folk Choir and chamber orchestras in Rovno, Kherson, Chernigov, Uzhgorod and so forth are performing. New buildings for drama theaters in Sumy, Simferopol and Ivano-Frankovsk, a musical comedy theater in Odessa and a puppet theater in Rovno have been built. Many new clubs and cultural centers, libraries and museums have been erected.

The doors of a magnificent new building -- the Kiev branch of the V.I. Lenin Central Museum -- will open shortly, which will undoubtedly be an event in the life of the republic. A number of important monuments and other cultural facilities will be inaugurated. As you know, the decision has been made to build a republic literary museum and also a history museum in Kiev.

It is fitting to mention that much of what has already been done was done in accordance with your proposals expressed, in particular, at writer, composer, architect and motion-picture maker congresses and at plenums of the creative unions and their party meetings. Intelligent proposals and initiatives have always been and always will be supported.

I recall, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, how at the Kiev city party conference A.I. Bilash proposed that more attention be paid to children's musical education. A good proposal? Undoubtedly. On examination, a broader task was set -- the musical education of the entire younger generation and our entire youth.

You have probably drawn attention to the fact that the documents of the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress provide for the creation of a cultural complex in each rayon. And now one music school, as a minimum, is functioning in even the most remote rural rayon center of the republic. Wind orchestras, vocal-instrumental ensembles, choirs and folk instrument orchestras have been created in many collectives.

This is how our working people's constitutional right to enjoy all the achievements of culture is exercised in practice.

On the eve of the nationwide holiday -- the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- mention has to be made of the fact that Soviet literature and art, born together with the revolution, together with October, have always honestly served and continue to serve the cause of the party and the cause of communism.

Thanks to the concern of the party and the state, Ukrainian Soviet culture -- socialist in content and the main direction of its development, national in form and internationalist in spirit and character -- is developing unswervingly and being enriched with new facets.

Such a contemporary process as the flowering and mutual enrichment of the national cultures and the formation of the culture of the single Soviet people -- the new social and international community -- is contributing greatly to this. This is particularly pronounced during days, weeks and 10-day periods of literature and art and festivals of the fraternal republics, which have become typical phenomena of our life. Practice convincingly confirms that culture is one of the firmest bridges of friendship, even though it is built of such seemingly brittle material as words, sounds and paint.

Without going into the specifics of the subtle artistic craft, I would like to dwell on certain problems that life poses.

The first group of questions concerns the artistic reflection of our reality. The people and their life, thoughts and aspirations for lofty social goals have always been the main theme and the alpha and omega of creativity for the true artist. The present generation of artistic intelligentsia is continuing the illustrious traditions of native culture. The writer and artist speak on behalf of their people and of course should always prize this high trust and their reputation.

It would be fair to note that the palette of Ukrainian literature and art has recently been enriched with notable new works in many genres and with new literary characters: the veteran miner and the scientist, the diplomat and kolkhoz chairman. The soldier, the defender of the fatherland, and the gray-haired dear mother. Here also we have a number of literary historical portraits. And new operas and symphonies and new poems and songs are being heard and are winning the people's recognition. Our architects and sculptors, who are perpetuating the people's exploits in monuments and memorials, are performing sacred work.

We all recall that on Victory Day Leonid Ilich Brezhnev inaugurated the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 memorial complex. Only 6 months have elapsed, and it has already been visited by about a million people. There are almost 10,000 visitors a day. Every day thousands of people -- those who are still young and those made wise by life -- proceed, as it were, along the difficult roads of the war and bow their heads before the shining memory of the heroes who defended the honor, freedom and independence of the motherland. What a colossal ideological and emotional thrill this is for them!

Our people express sincere gratitude to all those who created this magnificent memorial, which has become a sacred place of human remembrance. The best construction and planning organizations and the best builders, artists and museum workers have rightly been awarded orders and medals of the USSR and republic testimonials and titles. And it is a pleasure for us today to congratulate Vasiliy Zakharovich Boroday and Aleksander Pavlovich Skoblikov, who are present here, on the state awards and all who erected this unique project.

We all realize, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed, that the creative, artistic portrayal of reality is no easy matter. In addition to professional skill it demands broad erudition and the proper Marxist-Leninist methodological training. It is only possible to write giftedly, of course, about what has been profoundly studied and about what one knows well. And when these principles are violated, simplistic, superficial works appear that are insufficiently connected with life and with the topical problems that disturb people. Furthermore, there are still certain authors who are inclined to see reality as if in a distorting mirror, focusing their attention merely on shortcomings. And, however strange it might seem, some people find an explanation for this -- the artist, they say, has an impressionable nature: like an "exposed nerve," he perceives the world more acutely. No one, of course, objects to the latter. But what falls within the artist's field of vision is another matter.

I believe you will agree that a measure of the civic position and talent of an artist is primarily his ability to find in life and artistically portray the positive hero and to support that which is new and progressive. Indeed, comrades, if matters are approached from Marxist-Leninist world-outlook standpoints (and this is the sole correct approach), this is a most important and, it may be said, determining aspect of creativity.

You probably recall what a tremendous impression was made on V.I. Lenin by Chernyshevskiy's novel "Chto delat'?" [What Is To Be Done"]. "It plowed deeply through me completely... this is something that fires one for one's whole life" -- this was how Vladimir Il'ich defined the permanent significance of this novel, whose powerful force is felt by every reader even now.

Indeed, everyone, primarily the young person, is always confronted with the questions: how to live, what to fight for, whose example on which to base one's life? Understandably, it is necessary to have a special talent for a profound analysis and reflection of Soviet man's spiritual life. We need good new works about the honor, conscience and dignity of the communist, Soviet man and citizen. They should reflect our pride in what has been done and our social optimism plus a sense of healthy, Bolshevist dissatisfaction with what has been achieved. It is very important that the predominant theme and leitmotiv of these works be the thought: We are obliged to and can do more, better and more quickly.

There is no need to prove what exceptional significance is attached to the positive hero as an example for emulation in the education of the young people. This is a principal, important task. After all, young people constitute a considerable proportion of the republic's population. This is the most dynamic and educated segment of the population. But not having undergone the harsh trials that fell to the lot of the older generation and the school of true political conditioning, certain young people display a world-outlook of insensitivity and social infantilism. There frequently arises in the thinking of some young people an attitude toward the benefits provided by socialism as in some way going without saying. Consumerist, dependent sentiments sometimes appear in this context. This is why it is so important to provide the young person with the real image of a hero, for whom the highest purpose of life is service to the people and the cause of communism. I believe that writers and artists owe a particular debt to the youngest citizens of our society -- the children.

An important indicator of the maturity of art is how it reveals the labor theme and the character of the contemporary worker. After all, the working class is at the center of all economic and political processes and the focus, so to speak, thereof. It is here, in the worker milieu, at the plants and factories and at the new construction projects, that the artist can find the prototypes and real-life situations that will become the richest source material for him.

A few days ago I had a chance to spend some time at the Khar'kov Tractor Plant. For a pleasant reason: The enterprise had been awarded the Order of the October Revolution in connection with its 50th anniversary. This is the fourth government award to this collective.

The plant's history is legendary. Much has already been written about the KTP. I was shown a good museum and an entire library. There are also films and canvases. But you will most likely agree that the history and experience and the entire wealth of material of the life of the KTP have yet to be fully used for a large-scale artistic collation of the character of the modern worker and engineer -- a character of great social importance.

To continue the discussion of the character of the worker, a further theme of importance for us -- that of the young worker replacement shift -- emerges. This is not a straightforward problem. Without touching on all its aspects, I will cite just one -- the prestigiousness of occupations. Even now we are encountering serious difficulties in institute, tekhnikum and vocational-technical school recruitment for such occupations as miner, metallurgist and machine builder.

How can writers, motion-picture and theatrical personalities, artists and composers help here? Let us look at history. Generations of Soviet people have been raised on films whose heroes were miners, steel workers, tractor drivers -- ordinary workers -- to whom honest labor afforded a pass to a grand life. And how many fine songs about the people of labor have come to us from the screen. They live on among the people still. It is worthwhile for our creative unions and cultural establishments to ponder not only how to continue this grand tradition but also to constantly enrich it.

Nor can the rural theme be avoided today in literature and art. A great deal, even a very great deal, is written about the countryside today. But, unfortunately, far from all these works yet reflect in depth the socioeconomic processes occurring here. In art, primarily literature, there is a preponderance of works that reveal the life of the countryside up to the 1960's at best. In the works that attempt to show the present day of the countryside, the authors do not always succeed in capturing the leading trends or depicting the future.

To take just the demographic situation. Without having pondered the nature of this question thoroughly, some people dramatize the situation and do not understand that a decline in the numbers of those employed in agriculture is an objective and, as a whole, progressive process. Of course, questions connected with population migration are not simple. Problems of socioeconomic, everyday and cultural building intersect here. But the main thing is to surmount the essential differences between city and village, seen primarily in an appreciable increase in the productivity and standard of agricultural labor. All these questions are, as you know, specifically reflected in party documents. They are being tackled and will be tackled consistently. And I would like our artists not to remain aloof from them.

The man of letters and the artist should always foster man's assertive position in life. I would like to quote the profound words of A.P. Dovzhenko in this connection: "When he is writing something, the writer should feel himself the equal of the highest political figure...."

The second range of questions that should be touched on today, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed, concerns the artist's place in the current ideological struggle.

The planet is currently uneasy. Social systems confront each other in all spheres -- economic, political and ideological. We have many friends, but also many enemies. This demands an attentive, sensitive attitude toward our friends. And at the same time high vigilance and a class approach to an evaluation of social phenomena, individual situations and facts. An implacable struggle against ideology that is alien to us -- warmongers, imperialists, bourgeois nationalists and international Zionism -- is needed.

As an analysis proves, a reorientation of bourgeois propaganda is currently under way. It is being addressed increasingly to a worker audience, although the intelligentsia and the youth are not being forgotten. A particular gamble is being made on culture. Theories of the depoliticization and dehumanization of the artistic process are being assertively advanced.

As the representative of the people and the assistant of the party, the artist is obliged to be good at finding his way in complex world conflicts. He cannot and does not have the right to be indifferent to the unprecedented arms race that has been unleashed by the imperialists and to the new horrendous weapon -- the neutron bomb -- with which the U.S. ruling circles are threatening mankind. He cannot be indifferent to the fact that 800 million people in the world are unable to read or write, that 570 million are suffering from starvation and that more than 1 billion people constitute the army of unemployed and semi-unemployed. And all this is the outcome of imperialism.

With astonishing airiness the U.S. President spoke recently at a press conference with American newspaper editors of the possibility of a "limited nuclear war in Europe." This even outraged people who cannot be suspected of being sympathetic toward communism. A number of figures in West Germany's Social Democratic Party accused the U.S. President of a "frightening cynicism" and warned of the danger of a split in NATO. The whole world has been stirred by the thousands-strong demonstrations of peace supporters in the United States, West Germany, Britain and Italy. Progressive and sober-minded forces are raising their voices against war and against the criminal imperialist policy of inflaming international tension.

Under these conditions it is important to step up propaganda about the peace-loving foreign policy of our party and state. It is essential to show clearly and cogently the force of our ideas and the historic advantages and achievements of socialism in the

solution of complex socioeconomic and nationality problems, the development of science and culture and the assertion of high moral values.

Great assistance is rendered here, I believe, by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's replies, published yesterday, to questions from the editors of a West German magazine, which comprehensively illustrate the most urgent problems of international relations and emphasize the need to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Our literature and art are sharp weapons of attack. This is why the artist's responsibility is increasing more than ever. His rich spiritual world, clear-cut world-outlook position and high aesthetic taste should be geared to the defense of our ideological foundations and the exposure of antihumanist, bourgeois policy and morals, which are hostile to man. In this context, we must take an attentive look at what has been done and what remains to be done to artistically depict the problems of the struggle for peace and the ideological confrontation in the world.

Take drama, for example. A review of theatrical performances on international subjects was conducted recently in Kiev. A sound initiative. But what did it show? Of the plays performed, there was not one by a contemporary Ukrainian author. Nor are matters any better when it comes to the development of contemporary political songs.

The following question is also important. Writers and cultural figures are called on to intensify their irreconcilability to shortcomings, vestiges of the past and instances of indifference, bureaucratism, superciliousness and an arrogant attitude toward people. And we all have to be disturbed by the fact that certain young, healthy people do not work anywhere and, what is most important, do not wish to work. These are the parasites and drones of our society. The state applies the force of the law in respect to parasites, but there is, further, the powerful, expository force of art. After all, love for people does not contradict the principle of socialism: "Whoever does not work, does not eat."

And what use do we make of such powerful weapons as laughter and satire in the struggle against parasites? As yet very, very inadequate use, it may be said.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy drew attention to the fact that the ideological adversary analyzes very carefully and, it may be said, microscopically Soviet publications, press and radio broadcasts and, in particular, critical speeches, on the lookout for any conceivable grounds for lampoons. We must not forget this.

And, finally, the third range of questions on which I would like to dwell -- questions of the organization of creative work.

Currently in the republic the creative unions of writers, artists, composers, architects and motion-picture makers unite 6,500 persons, one of every three of whom is a communist. This is a large creative force.

The organization of artistic creativity will only be effective when it is based on the one hand on the high inner responsibility of the artist himself and, on the other, on the exactingness and at the same time benevolence of those who are called on to approve a work for public release. But there are still instances, unfortunately, of artistic councils and boards for a long time being absolutely unable to decide the fate of a talented work, while vapid, featureless works that remain on the bookstore shelves for years are published.

Modesty is characteristic of real talent, whereas a lack of talent is always assertive and impertinent since it understands that it can only survive by making its way at any price. For the fate of talent -- and this is a national resource -- we are all responsible to the party and the people.

Exceptional responsibility is entrusted to the artist and, particularly, to the organizers of the creative process when it is a question of such determining themes of our literature and art as artistic Leniniana, the historical-revolutionary and party theme, the theme of friendship of the USSR peoples, military-patriotic and international themes and so forth.

Next year our people will commemorate the 60th anniversary of the USSR and, in time, the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The heroic history of our people is condensed in these dates. And, of course, all detachments of the republic's artistic intelligentsia, Ministry of Culture, State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and Book Trade, State Committee for Cinematography and State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting are obliged to have a precise plan of preparations for these dates -- both organizational and purely creative. Why not, for example, for the 60th anniversary of the USSR create in Kiev on the basis of a functioning library a library of friendship of the peoples? Could this be done? Yes.

It is also a question of creating new books, plays and films and of holding competitions for the best memorials. State-commissioned works, which are warranted, on the whole, should be encouraged more extensively here. It is only necessary that these commissions be received by truly gifted creative workers and not go-getters on the make.

Incidentally, it is worth taking a proprietary look at everything that has mired in ministry, department and union collections and that has yet to see the light of day.

It is also necessary to complete the work on perpetuating the memory of the inhabitants of the Ukrainian villages razed to the ground by the fascist barbarians.

Or take the following: Time is passing, and there are increasingly few war veteran heroes. And there are unique, truly legendary people among them. It would be well if the creative unions, in conjunction with the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and State Committee for Cinematography, were to create a film and sound collection of reminiscences of participants in the Great Patriotic War. The years will pass, and these documents will be priceless.

It is also worth giving thought, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed, to how to stimulate literary-artistic cultural life even more. More extensive and systematic meetings of well-known literary and art figures with the working people and the student youth would probably contribute well to this. Greater initiative sould be displayed here by the party organizations of the creative unions and also the party committees.

A few words about organization of the propaganda of artistic culture. This work is organized on a level considerably lower than available potential permits. There is very likely a dual fault here of the mass information media and the Ministry of Culture and of the creative unions. Only infrequently do we read in the republic newspapers, for example, about what famous figures of culture and artistic collectives are working on. Excerpts from new works are published rarely, and there are not enough meaningful reviews, particularly of foreign films and touring collectives.

Critical thought should be more mobilizing and orient the public systematically and clearly in the literary-artistic process.

We all know full well that our creative intelligentsia is flesh of the flesh of the people and shares their life and interests. And it is here that its strength and inspiration lie.

Our gifted and industrious people are working persistently and selflessly to accomplish the tasks set by the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses.

To speak of the work of industry, it is developing dynamically, as a whole. Much has been done here to accelerate scientific-technical progress. There are also, of course, so-called bottlenecks. In particular, the base sectors -- coal and the metallurgical industry -- are working with intensity.

Fall field operations have been completed in the countryside. As you know, for the third year running unfavorable weather conditions have caused the republic's agriculture great harm. We have to wonder what this would have meant under another social system.

To call a spade a spade, it would have meant the increased cost of food products, the mass ruin of the peasants or even starvation. Thanks to the measures that were adopted and the assistance rendered us by the union government, stable prices and the normal supply of bread products and cereals, sugar, fats and other food commodities to the population are guaranteed. Every effort is being made not only to hold on to the positions in animal husbandry but also to create the prerequisites for an increase in production, particularly of meat and milk, and for the fulfillment of the scheduled plans.

A great deal of work is being done to increase the efficiency of all sectors of the economy. The contribution of our scientists to this important goals is growing systematically.

The social program is being implemented in the planned manner. The majority of oblasts is systematically fulfilling plans for the construction of housing, schools and children's establishments. The volume of consumer services has increased noticeably.

In a word, the 5-year plan quotas are being realized. These quotas are, as you know, not straightforward and easy. But we can and must accomplish them. And we will accomplish them, without fail. To recall history, we have had difficulties before. But when the party has mobilized its forces and the people, the difficulties have been overcome.

We have forces, possibilities and resources. And they must be used as fully as possible. Success in this important endeavor will depend primarily on the leader personnel, scientists and specialists and on their initiative and degree of responsibility for their entrusted tasks. After all, it frequently happens that some people persistently seek ways to improve the state of affairs and strive for the best results, while others refer to difficulties and the complexity of the plans and reconcile themselves to lags. And it is not simply by chance that under identical conditions certain oblasts, rayons, enterprises, construction organizations and kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieve dissimilar results. This testifies to a different work style and a different approach to matters. Good results cannot be expected where lax management is connived at, where leaders and specialists work passively and indifferently and where a callous, hard-hearted attitude toward people is tolerated.

Everyone -- both the leader and the ordinary worker -- has to evaluate his work and its results more critically.

We will proceed from the fact that in some places the new tasks demand not only the new organization of work but also new performers.

The objective factors which have evolved do not absolve us of responsibility for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and, in particular, for fulfilling the food program.

Organization, the discipline of each and every individual and the unconditional fulfillment of adopted decisions -- this is the approach that should permeate our entire work, both in the center and locally.

I believe that what has been said also applies to a considerable extent to the republic's artistic intelligentsia, whose labor merges with the labor of the Ukrainian people. You also undoubtedly have "reserves." Questions of a refinement of the "style" of your work so that it has the greatest effect for the people are also relevant to you. The people will say a sincere thank you for this.

This has been some "thinking aloud" that I wished to share with you.

Thank you for your attention.

(Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's speech was received with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause)

Then P.A. Zagrebelnyy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Writers Union Board and winner of the USSR and Ukrainian SSR state prizes, spoke. For us, he said, this meeting is a manifestation of the party's concern for the development of Soviet literature and art. We are certain that it will be of tremendous significance for all Ukrainian masters of culture.

We were given a powerful charge of creative energy by the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses. The proposition expressed at the forum of the country's communists by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev concerning the subject areas in which our literature is developing and should continue to develop is exceptionally valuable and instructive for Soviet men of letters. These are the theme of revolution and the heroic history of the fatherland, the military theme and the theme of contemporaneity, which has always been the main and most determining theme for us. The speaker proposed the creation for Kiev's sesquimillennium of a literary-artistic journal entitled KIYIV.

The Ukrainian writers organization, the well-known prose writer continued, is today distinguished by a monolithic appearance, cohesion and ideological and creative health and stands on the firm positions of party-mindedness and socialist realism. We support all that is new and gifted and we write for our people.

At the same time, the speaker observed, the republic's writers have a sober view of their shortcomings. Our children's literature is developing one-sidedly, for example. There are not yet enough writers working actively in adventure genres, and there is insufficient fiction and current affairs writing and not enough travelogs and educational literature. The state of satirical literature is cause for concern. We are being insufficiently exacting toward the literary replacement shift. The journals are often filled with a low-quality product. There are not enough prose writers and still too few playwrights. Political drama and political song are developing insufficiently. Nor is attention always paid to the qualitative composition of the writers' organizations, particularly the Kiev organization, which should constantly be reinforced with the most gifted men of letters for work in the editorial offices and bodies of the creative union.

Currently, the entire Ukrainian writers organization has joined with great enthusiasm in work to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Patronage of the republic's vocational-technical schools has been assumed, since these are a forge of our working class personnel and to a considerable extent the future of our society. The theme of labor and the portrayal of the heroic worker character remain the main goal for us. Professional contacts between the craftsmen of the word and all the creative unions and public organizations are strengthening.

Great significance is attached to the decisions on holding a Shevchenko festival in the Ukraine, on establishing a number of literary prizes and on creating a republic literary museum. We are grateful to the party and government for this.

Problems of spirituality are extraordinarily important. Men of letters are giving all their ability, all their passion and the fervor of their hearts to the solution of these problems for they are aware of their inseparable unity with the party and the people, and we have before us always the high ideals of the communist transformation of the world.

It is gratifying for us that today's meeting began with a review of the artistic exhibition, A.P. Skoblikov, secretary of the Ukrainian Artists Union Board, chairman of the board of the Kiev organization of the Artists Union and Ukrainian SSR people's artist, observed in his speech, although, understandably, the exhibit cannot provide a complete picture of the present level of fine art in the republic. It is worth recalling the numerous monumental works, particularly the sculptural compositions of the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945 memorial complex and the memorials and monuments in Kortelesy, Olesko, Slavyanoserbsk, Lutsk, Cherkassy, Kharkov and many other of the republic's cities and villages.

Accomplishment of the important tasks ensuing from the historic decisions of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee decrees demands high political maturity, talent and creative fervor.

We understand full well that the creative intelligentsia's connection with the life of the people must become increasingly effective and fruitful and be intensified with respect to present-day requirements. The systematic work of the masters of the brush and chisel at new construction projects, on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at industrial giants is the main area of the activity of the union and its oblast organizations. It is gratifying that it is not only the artists but also workers, kolkhoz members and oblast and rayon organization leaders who are initiating the collaboration of art and labor.

The masters of fine art, like other cultural figures, were, I believe, in tune with the extraordinarily pertinent idea expressed by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy at the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress concerning the creation of cultural-artistic complexes in all the republic's rayon centers. Their role today and, particularly, in the future is inestimable. This is the material-spiritual base that will serve the all-round education of the working people. For this purpose, the Artists Union is presenting gratis hundreds of canvases, sculptures, drawings and works of decorative art for the creation of picture galleries and artistic museums in the cities and villages of the Ukraine.

Dwelling on creative problems, A.P. Skoblikov observed that vapid and incomplete works in which the absence of genuine skill and the emotional warmth of the artist is in no way compensated by the relevance of the theme are sometimes to be found in the republic's exhibition halls. In this connection, the union is confronted with the task of increasing exactingness on the part of artistic councils and exhibition committees toward the ideological-artistic level of the works. A certain limitation of the creative interests of some young artists is also disturbing. Among the large number of talented works of young authors we also encounter those that executive all variations of the theme "Me and My Home," "My Children," "My Windows" and so forth. Propaganda of fine art by print media needs improvement. This would contribute to the more active assertion of the principles of socialist realism and the exposure of bourgeois theories in the sphere of art under the conditions of the embittered ideological battle of the two worlds.

The affairs and concerns of the republic's masters of the screen were recounted at the meeting by T.V. Levchuk, first secretary of the Ukrainian Cinematographers Union Board and USSR people's artists. The new surge about which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke so evocatively at the 26th CPSU Congress has also caught up the workers of Ukrainian cinematic art, he said. Thus, recently we -- and so far only we -- saw for the first time the big motion picture "Yaroslav the Wise," which is dedicated to Kiev's jubilee. It is a fitting gift for the splendid date. Work is also being completed on the motion picture "Party of the Rank and File," based on a contemporary theme, and "The Expectation of Colonal Shalygin," a film about events of the Great Patriotic War. Our traditional festival -- "The Man of Labor on the Screen" -- which is a fine example of the creative workers' communication with the working class, was held successfully in Zhdanov. Its outcome was an appeal to the motion-picture makers from the pacesetters of Zhdanov enterprises, which was carried in the press. Our creative union and the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting have already adopted a joint decision in response to this appeal. Further development of the contemporary theme is a principal task of the republic's film makers. We were pleased by the high evaluation that the audiences made of the films of Ukrainian studios on military-patriotic themes that were shown at the time of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the partisan movement in the Bryansk region.

The basis of each motion picture success, the speaker emphasized, is great literature. Unfortunately, incidental people whose work does not correspond to the high demands of the time often function as the scriptwriters in the studios. An inadequate script is the main reason for our creative blunders. For the creation of artistically full-fledged films it is essential to improve supply of movie cameras to the republic's studios. T.V. Levchuk also raised the question of the need for creation of a motion-picture and television institute that would provide creative personnel for all the republic's studios.

Ukrainian SSR People's Artiste M.Yu. Stefyuk, soloist of the Ukrainian SSR State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni T.G. Shevchenko, spoke with pride of the successes of the republic's leading musical collective, in which the talented singers Ye.S. Miroshnichenko, A.B. Solov'yanenko and A.Yu. Mokrenko, conductor S.V. Turchak and well-known ballet masters work. We artistes give all our talent and inspiration, she said, to the people. Our audience is not only people who attend the performances. Our art is now carried to the plants and factories, schools and vocational-technical colleges and rural clubs. The young performers, among whom are many winners of international and all-union competitions, also participate actively in these performances. The Shevchenko performers worthily represent Soviet multinational art abroad. In the last 5 years alone Kiev artistes visited 50 countries; they performed on big and important tours, participated in festivals, presented national classical works and performed leading parts on the stages of the world's celebrated opera theaters.

As in every creative collective, we also have our unsolved problems, the singer observed. One of them is the modern repertoire. Composers tackle the opera genre comparatively rarely, and the works we are offered do not always correspond to the requirements and laws of operatic art. We hope to get from the young authors new, highly artistic musical works.

Young artistes are greatly in need of assistance on the part of producers. Unfortunately, there are not enough interesting young innovative producers and striving people in the Ukrainian theater. After all, today's audience is very demanding.

In the creative arsenal of the masters of music and music critics of the republic there are impressive works enriching the culture of our multinational state, declared Ye.F. Stankovich, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Composers Union Board, secretary of the party bureau of the Kiev organization of the Ukrainian Composers Union and Ukrainian SSR honored arts figure. The big international holiday -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- today suggests to us the pertinent themes -- portrayal of the heroic present day and the creative routine of the country and the fraternal peoples' indestructible friendship. Each of us is constantly moved by the victory theme. Composers of all generations are preparing for its 40th anniversary. A number of major musical canvases has been created and many songs have been written for Kiev's sesquimillennium.

We are clearly aware that we have the possibility of and must constantly display concern for the growth of the creative output of each member of our union and of active influence on the fostering of the Soviet people's taste and for the organization of a musical way of life worthy of the socialist way of life. Much depends on us. But there are questions that are constantly being raised by the communists at meetings and that have to be mentioned today. These are, primarily, the propaganda of music and the performance of musical works. Pronounced positive changes have occurred in this sphere recently. It is good that new republic performing collectives -- the Wind and Variety-Symphony orchestras -- have been created and that the fine Organ and Chamber Music Center has been opened. We support the intention of the Kiyevskiy Gorkom and Gorispolkom and Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture to create a children's music theater in the capital of the Ukraine. Nevertheless, there is still much unutilized potential in the propaganda of musical art. It is not the first time that we have spoken of the construction of a phonograph record factory in the republic. We believe that it is worth returning to this question once again.

The speaker noted the need for a closer alliance of the creators of music and the performers. The republic's radio and television are not yet making full use of their great potential for the propaganda of Ukrainian music, and television films on the leading composers and performers are rarely made. There could be great significance in the establishment of Lysenko, Revutskih and Lyatoshinskiy prizes for the stimulation of musical creativity.

This benevolent, concerned meeting inspires us to new creative accomplishments. The republic's composers will, with a sense of great responsibility, do everything to ensure that contemporary music is worthy of the high musical authority of our people.

V.A. Korotich, secretary of the Ukrainian Writers Union Board and chief editor of the journal VSESVIYT, emphasized in his speech the need for the close collaboration of the creative unions and the implementation of common creative ideas and plans. No artist, he observed, can operate at full creativity without regular contacts not only with the life around him but also with other artists. L.I. Brezhnev emphasized repeatedly that many losses in production occur at the intersection of its sectors. It seems to me that this is also the case in cultural life.

We fully share, the writer said, the thought expressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy concerning the need for the creation of political novels, plays, songs and motion pictures. The need for them is perceived most clearly now, when an acute ideological struggle is under way in the world. We are simply obliged to counterpose in highly artistic works our truth to the lying inventions of ideological foes and to reinforce the aggressiveness of our work.

The speaker dwelt on such a form of cooperation as the state and social commission. Many notable works of A. Korneychuk and K. Simonov, "The Young Guard" and "The Story of a Real Man" -- and more than these, surely?! -- have been borne of state and social demands. In support of what he said, the speaker cited the words of A. Fadeyev to the effect that the commission constitutes the people's demands and hopes and that we have a people's state and a people's art, and the masters thereof are the children of the people.

I.N. Sedak, chairman of the Ukrainian Architects Union Board and Ukrainian SSR honored architect, described how the architects' creative plans are being turned into new residential and public buildings and whole microrayons and cities. Architects see it as their calling to give people the joy of beauty and to develop in them a sense of pride in their country. The creative union, which works in contact with the state authorities, displays constant concern for the increased skill of the architects. Serious attention is being given to an improvement in the development of Kiev, which is preparing to commemorate its sesquimillennium, and to the quality of its architecture.

Professional evaluation, critical analysis and support for what is progressive are the chief aspects of our work. An efficient form thereof is the union's creative assistance to local planning collectives and extensive discussion of the basic problems of architectural creativity on the basis of the study of practice. The system of competitive reviews contributes to creative competition. Unfortunately, they have become fewer in recent years, with respect to Kiev as well. But they could enlist talented architects who would develop striking and distinctive projects for solving many questions of city planning and design.

I.N. Sedak dwelt on the need for an improvement in the coordination of actions between architects and those who implement their plans and an improvement in the training of young architect personnel in the VUZ's.

Our collective, said A.T. Avdiyevskiy, artistic director of the State Honored Academic Ukrainian Folk Choir imeni G.G. Verevki and Ukrainian SSR people's artists, recently returned from a performing tour of Canada -- one of 15 countries we have visited in the last 6 years. The performances on a distant continent testified once again to the strength of Soviet art. Frankly, we have somehow become accustomed to the fact that we have such a tremendous number of theaters, orchestras, choirs and ensembles and tens of thousands of amateur artistic collectives of various genres. And it is only when one is out of the fatherland that one feels more poignantly and understands better how much is being done for the development of culture in our country.

Having taken the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress to heart, the republic's musical art figures and performing collectives have embarked with tremendous enthusiasm on the preparation of new works and concert programs devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR and Kiev's sesquimillennium.

As you know, the basis of any artistic collective is its personnel -- gifted youth. As far as the Bandura Chapel and the Choir imeni G.G. Verevki are concerned, their artistes should possess a specific style of singing and be able to play various folk musical instruments. Unfortunately, our educational institutions do not train such specialists. For this reason, it would be valuable, as an exception, for us to have an opportunity to recruit performers from different oblasts of the republic for these collectives. The times has come to give thought to converting the chapel's and choir's existing training sutdios into branches of a music school with the graduates being issued a secondary specialized education certificate. The creation in Kiev of a choir ground would also be a priceless gift to the lovers of singing. Unfortunately, construction of the republic Artistic Collectives Center is proceeding very slowly.

A.T. Avdiyevskiy dwelt on questions of children's aesthetic upbringing. It is essential in this important matter to unite the efforts and possibilities of the republic ministries of culture and education, the creative unions and societies and the Komsomol and trade unions.

The best performances of Ukrainian masters of the stage, said V.G. Gripich, chief producer of the Zaporozhskaya Oblast Ukrainian Musical Drama Theater imeni N.A. Shchors and USSR people's artiste, have been recognized by a multimillion-strong audience and commended with USSR state prizes and the Ukrainian SSR State Prize imeni T.G. Shevchenko. Works devoted to the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee congresses testify to the creative growth of Ukrainian theatrical art. They were bright events not only in the cultural but also public-political life of the republic. The activity of the Druzhba Theater is contributing to the fruitful process of the mutual rapprochement and enrichment of the cultures of the fraternal Soviet republics.

We are now all actively working on assertion of the main theme -- the beauty of the man of labor. The latest play, which uses themes from L.I. Brezhnev's book "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth], is called "The Truth of Memory." The Moscow Theater imeni Vakhtangov and the Zaporozh'ye Theater imeni N.A. Shchors are currently working on its theatrical presentation.

Reflecting on problems of the further development of the theatrical process in the republic, V.G. Gripich spoke of the increased intellectual requirements of the audience, which will not tolerate mediocrity and expects good plays and striking performances. For this reason, it is essential to raise to a higher level the professional expertise of the actors and producers and display constant concern for the training of future masters of the stage in the institutes. In the training of theatrical youth a more impressive part could be played by criticism that actively propagandizes and asserts the best traditions of Soviet theatrical art. Only by relying on the high quality of dramatic works, the ideological and professional equipment of the masters and the all-round interest and assistance of local party, soviet and trade union authorities will be able to perform in full-fledged fashion our responsible mission of the communist education of the working people.

The closing remarks were addressed by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy. He said:

All those present will very likely agree that such meetings are useful. They enable us to exchange opinions, discuss urgent problems and outline plans for the future. We have undoubtedly learned much of interest. We have been made more aware of our common concerns. We have expressed our standpoints on individual, fundamental questions.

The entire atmosphere of our meeting and all the speeches have shown convincingly that the artistic intelligentsia of the Soviet Ukraine, like our entire people, unanimously support the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

It is very important that all who spoke were united by a single aspiration -- to do as much and as well as possible for the fulfillment of the party's decisions in the sphere of cultural building. I would like to express confidence that the ideas, proposals and thoughts that have been shared by the participants in today's conference will find a response in the creative unions and be embodied in your work and ours.

As far as the questions that need to be studied and settled in the party and soviet authorities are concerned, this work also will be performed conscientiously.

It would be desirable when all questions are tackled for there to be more initiative and professional contacts on the part of the creative unions with the appropriate republic authorities and with the local party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol authorities.

In conclusion, V.V. Shcherbitskiy gave thanks for the good, meaningful speeches and proposals and emphasized once again:

All we like-minded people are working for the single communist cause. We are all vitally interested in the growth of the might of our state, the Soviet Ukraine's contribution to nationwide affairs and the well-being of the people and the flowering of their culture. In a word, that there be both bread and song.

Permit me, dear comrades, to cordially congratulate you on the upcoming holiday -- the 64th anniversary of the Great October -- and to wish you and your near ones and dear ones strong health, good things and happiness. We wholeheartedly wish you new creative successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

On behalf of the participants in the meeting, Ye.S. Miroshnichenko, soloist of the Ukrainian SSR State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni T.G. Shevchenko and USSR people's artiste, expressed warm gratitude to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy for their attention to the republic's artistic intelligentsia and their concern for the flowering of the culture of the Ukrainian people. For each of us, she said, this meeting is a high honor, a fine example of communications and a good stimulus to creativity. I wish to work even more to glorify my people and my fatherland.

We ask you, Vladimir Vasilyevich, to assure dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that the Ukraine's artistic intelligentsia will always be the party's dependable support in its historic deeds.

The meeting of the leaders of the Communist Party and Government of the Ukraine with representatives of the creative intelligentsia strikingly demonstrated the fervent aspiration of the republic's masters of culture to multiply their contribution to the spiritual treasure house of the Soviet people and to give all their skill in the service of the socialist motherland and the cause of communism.

ALIYEV ATTENDS BAKU GREAT OCTOBER CEREMONY

WA012040 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] A ceremonial session of the Baku City Soviet with representatives of party and public organizations and soldiers of the Baku Garrison held 6 November in the Palace imeni V.I. Lenin was devoted to the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Party and labor veterans, industrial and agricultural production workers, representatives of the intelligentsia and trainee youths and soldiers who on 7 November will participate in the ceremonial parade devoted to the 64th anniversary of the Great October assembled in the hall of the palace.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanova, V.A. Guseynov, A.V. Kovtunov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev, K.A. Khalilov and Z.M. Yusif-zade, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-zade, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; old communists; industrial enterprise, construction project, field and farmstead pacesetters; figures of science and culture and generals and admirals constituted the presidium.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by N.Kh. Akhmedov, chairman of Bakinskiy Gorispolkom.

The arches of the hall rang to the sounds of the USSR and Azerbaijan SSR national anthems.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected honorary presidium with tremendous enthusiasm and to stormy, lengthy applause.

A report on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was delivered by G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Great October led the Azerbaijan people out onto the highway of fundamental socialist transformations and fully revealed the masses' creative powers. And in the ancient land of Azerbaijan, which was illumined by the invigorating rays of October, the greatest renewal of all aspects of social life -- political, socioeconomic, spiritual -- occurred.

Speaking of Soviet Azerbaijan's successes, the speaker observed that the 1970's occupy a special place in its annals. This period was marked by the surmounting of the lagging of the republic's economy and outstanding achievements in all walks of life. Glancing back at the path of struggle and victories trodden in this period, we increasingly understand that what was accomplished was not only the surmounting of past lagging but, what is far more important, the determining of our political and economic future in the 1980's-1990's, for the aggregate of Azerbaijan's accomplishments and plans has broad goals and prospects.

Speaking of the great successes and splendid accomplishments of our republic's working people, G.A. Gasanov said in conclusion: Abiding by Leninist tradition, we make a critical analysis of the results of our work and concentrate attention primarily on unsolved questions. This was precisely the nature of the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress and the spirit of the recent meeting of representatives of the republic's working people devoted to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings.

Closely rallied around the party of communists and its Leninist Central Committee and Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the communists and working people of Azerbaijan will in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples continue to proceed along the path bequeathed by the great Lenin and illumined by the unfading light of the ideas of the October Revolution and give all their strength, knowledge and experience for the realization of the magnificent plans of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The session was declared closed. The USSR and Azerbaijan SSR national anthems were played.

To conclude, there was a grand ceremonial concert.

RASHIDOV AT TASHKENT GREAT OCTOBER CELBRATION

WA012030 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The working people of Uzbekistan are commemorating the 64th anniversary of the Great October, which opened to the Soviet peoples the bright path to freedom and true happiness, with glorious successes. They are responding with above-plan output and full-weight bales of cotton from the new harvest to the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the well-being of the people and the further strengthening of the republic and the entire Soviet country.

Created by the great Lenin and led by the party of communists, from the memorable October night of 1917 the world's first socialist state has traversed 64 glorious stages of its development, which have been full of splendid martial and labor victories. Representatives of the working people of the Uzbek capital, leaders of party, soviet and public organizations and soldiers of the Tashkent Garrison attended a ceremonial meeting devoted to the splendid date on the eve of the nationwide holiday in the Palace of Friendship of the USSR Peoples imeni V.I. Lenin.

The meeting was opened by U.U. Umarov, first secretary of Tashkentskiy Gorkom.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Ye. Aytmuratov, I.G. Anisimkin, L.I. Grekov, M.M. Musakhanov, T.N. Osetrov, A.U. Salimov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, A.A. Khodzhayev, N.D. Khudayberdyyev, N.M. Makhmudova and L.N. Melkumov, members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; G.M. Orlov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; R.Kh. Abdullayeva, K.A. Akhmedov, R.S. Ashuraliyev, V.P. Yesin and M.T. Tursunov, deputy chairmen of the republic Council of Ministers; industrial and agricultural production innovators; veterans of the revolutionary movement and Soviet Army general constituted the presidium.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by that loyal Leninist and indefatigable fighter for peace and the people's happiness, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, was elected honorary presidium to stormy applause.

A report on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was delivered by Col Gen Yu.P. Maksimov, member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District. He spoke about the undimming light of Lenin's ideas, the permanent significance of Great October for world history and the splendid successes of Uzbekistan's working people with which they are greeting the holiday and their endeavor to give all their strength and energy to the realization of the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A grand holiday concert was given for the participants in the ceremonial meeting.

VOSS PROMOTES AGROINDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION IDEA

PM101703 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by A. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee: "The Rayon Association: Rights, Duties, Prospects"]

[Text] The food problem, from both the economic and political viewpoints, is the central problem of the whole 5-year plan -- that was how Comrade L.I. Brezhenv described it in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. It can be solved only on the basis of a high rate of development in agricultural production.

In Latvia, for instance, it is planned to increase gross agricultural output by 12-14 percent during the 11th 5-Year Plan. Each year the republic must produce an average of 2-2.1 million tons of grain, 1.7-1.8 million tons of potatoes and over 300,000 tons of sugar beets. There is much to be done in stockraising. Thus the average annual livestock and poultry production, live weight, must be increased to 455,000 tons. Milk sales will increase from 1.53 to 1.65 million tons during the 5-year plan.

These plans are extremely intense. In formulating the food program the republic's party organizations, planning organs, scientists and specialists in ministries and departments and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes have proceeded from the premise that the further growth of agriculture must supply the republic's population with products on the basis of rational nutritional norms and must ensure appropriate deliveries to the unionwide stocks. The program envisages the proportionate and balanced development of and precise collaboration between all sectors of the agroindustrial complex, units the efforts of working people in agriculture itself and in the sectors of industry serving it, [and provides for] the improvement of the system for the procurement, storage, transportation and processing of output and the conveying of output to the consumer. This comprehensive targeted method of planning makes it possible to achieve high end results most efficiently, with the smallest possible expenditure of manpower and resources. Those were exactly the demands that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev made of the food program at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum.

During the last 5-year plan important steps were taken in Latvia to specialize and concentrate agricultural production on the basis of agroindustrial integration. Some R2 billion were allocated for the countryside's needs -- one-third of the republic's total capital investments. Major fattening and dairy complexes were constructed and 295,000 hectares of waterlogged land were drained. Mineral fertilizer use increased 20 percent. With every year that passes agriculture receives more tractors, combines, trucks and other modern machinery. It was to make more rational use of land, manpower and equipment -- and thereby to increase all agricultural production -- that the quest for the most efficient forms and methods of management was begun. In the process special attention was paid to improving the rayon level of management.

It has to be admitted that the economic machinery for the interaction of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the enterprises serving them had grown obsolete and did not match up to the current demands -- provide as much grain, milk, meat and other products as possible. The accounting prices for output and for work carried out between partners were often invalid. A situation was created where one enterprise would get some of the profit earned by another. Many examples of this could be cited. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves sometimes received supervision even over trifles: They were given instructions on when to start the sowing or gather the harvest....

In short, management needed to be brought actually closer to production, a comprehensive approach toward the development of agriculture in the administrative region had to be ensured and the economic machinery for the collaboration of all the farms, enterprises and organizations on the region's territory had to be improved. The Talsinskoye Rayon agroindustrial association was set up in the republic in 1976 as an experiment.

It included, along with kolkhozes and sovkhozes, state and interfarm enterprises and organizations: The rayon Selkhoztekhnika association, a water resources construction mobile mechanized column, a Latvspetsselmontazh trust mobile column, a rayon interkolkhoz construction orgaization, and the Stendskaya experimental selection station of the Latvian Arable Farming and Agricultural Economics Research Institute. The association also included enterprises and organizations engaged in processing and storing agricultural output. These continue to be under the jurisdiction of their superior organizations, but when it comes to fulfilling service plans and the timetable and quality of work carried out for the association members, they are under the jurisdiction of the association council.

The fundamental distinguishing feature of the new form of management is that every collective, irrespective of what department it comes under, is now interested not only in its own production success but in the success of every partner and therefore of the association as a whole. Everyone now has a common task -- to obtain as much agricultural output as possible for the minimum outlay. The association council, which includes representatives of all the farms and enterprises and of the rayon party organization and people's deputies, is the supreme management body and bears absolute responsibility for the development of all sectors. Material and financial resources are at its disposal. The council is endowed with appropriate rights, which make it possible to regulate interfarm relations. The allocation of new equipment, fertilizers and mixed feed between farms becomes fairer and more objective.

At the same time each enterprise retains its legal and economic independence and bases its activity on financial autonomy. The association as a whole is completely financially autonomous in its work. The association council forms centralized funds and establishes, if necessary, accounting prices for the output of interfarm exchange. The rayon agricultural administration used not to have those rights. The association does have them and makes rational use of them. For instance, the Lenin Kolkhoz has been released from supplying commodity grain but, specializing, supplies itself and another four neighboring farms with first-class seeds; those farms need no longer worry about their sowing material. The neighbors settle with the kolkhoz not at the state prices but at the lower, accounting price. The association deliberately decreases the high profitability of seed growing so as to increase the level of profitability of commodity grain production. The reproduction of young cattle for replacements in the dairy herd, the reproduction of piglets and animal fattening are organized along similar principles. The aim is the same -- to increase the level of profitability of sectors that had been regarded as unprofitable and to help the economic growth of lagging farms.

We have seen for ourselves that this form of management is very promising. Though their land is of the average quality for the republic and they receive the same quantity of material and technical resources per unit area, last year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Talsinskoye Rayon agroindustrial association obtained 144 quintals of meat and 595 quintals of milk per 100 hectares of agricultural land. This is considerably more than the average for the republic. Their gross output per 100 hectares of agricultural land was also 452,600 higher than average. They are making better use of potential for increasing the production of meat, milk and other output on the population's personal plots.

It is very important that from the outset the association has adopted a course of developing on kolkhozes and sovkhozes the material and technical base of processing and procurement production facilities. This helps reduce or preclude losses of output along the road from field or livestock unit to the consumer.

The introduction of the new form of management serves to bring management closer to production, to expand the rights and duties of sectorial service specialists and to increase their responsibility for the end results of economic activity.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that "the rayon level of management must also be strengthened in every possible way. Conditions must be created which provide more active incentives for the growth and increased intensiveness of agricultural production, encourage the initiative of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all elements of the agroindustrial complex and compel them to work not for the benefit of intermediate indicators but for a high end result." We believe that the Talsinskoye management model matches up these demands in many respects and opens up good potential for developing agricultural production both on the rayon scale, and on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and in every service enterprise.

After the Talsinskoye association, the Valmiyerskoye Rayon agoindustrial association was set up. In a comparatively short time it too has succeeded in doing a great deal to specialize and concentrate production and improve its efficiency. During the last 5-year plan grain production on the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased 7 percent, milk production increased 13 percent and meat production increased 25 percent. Stockraising in the rayon is confidently being placed on an industrial footing. Considerable work has been done to strengthen the material and technical base of swine raising and to concentrate poultry raising.

The sharing of funds for the construction of schools, children's preschool institutions and social, cultural and consumer service enterprises makes it possible to expedite the consturctions of these projects. To equalize the economic conditions of activity, the amounts of capital investment for laggard kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the 11th 5-Year Plan have been increased.

Today agroindustrial associations have been set up in most rayons of our republic. And in every one of them production planning and management have improved and interfarm ties have expanded.

Of course, there are unresolved issues also. These are clearly inevitable when new management methods and ways are being introduced and the old ones abolished. Departmental barriers sometimes make themselves felt. Collectives of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are the most resolute in overcoming all departmental limits. Its rayon associations are the reliable partners of arable farms and stockraisers and its personnel's pay is now being made dependent on the end result -- the harvest of grain, potatoes or vegetables. The rayon Selskhoztekhnika subunits take an active part in forming rayon agroindustrial associations' centralized financially autonomous funds. The new form of association is vigorously supported by the science and production association providing agrochemical services for agriculture -- Latselskhozkhimiya.

I want to emphasize that the cooperation within the rayon agroindustrial association context is to the advantage of all participants. I would cite the following example: When it was considering the potential for increasing grain production, the Rezeknenskiy Rayon agroindustrial association noticed that the postcombine conditioning of grain accounted for half the outlay. Hence its high prime cost. All this is the result of the underdeveloped material and technical base for storing fodder grain on farms. At the same time grain conditioning costs at the local grain products combine are considerably lower -- R4.6 per ton, as against R13 on farms. But this enterprise is part of the rayon agroindustrial association. A solution to the advantage of both sides was found. The partners reached agreement that all the grain harvested, except seed grain, should be processed at the combine, to which end additional capacities -- reception installations, storage facilities -- would need to be constructed and new equipment would need to be installed to dry and clean the grain and process it into fodder. The association council allocated the funds for modernizing the combine. These were considerably smaller than the funds that would have been required to develop the capacities actually on farms. Thanks to this alone the rayon agroindustrial association is saving about R900,000. The economic indicators of the grain combine's work will also improve.

However, certain enterprises processing, selling and delivering agricultural output and service organizations at local level still remain outside the rayon agroindustrial association's influence. Subunits of the food industry, the meat and dairy industry, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and certain other departments are particularly unesthusiastic about joining an association. This stance by these sectors' leaders is clearly no accident. Enterprises and organizations in the aforementioned sectors have stuck longer than other sectors to "intermediate indicators" that are remote from the specific return on a hectare or productivity of livestock unit. For instance, people in Kraslavskiy Rayon have long been trying to bring the dried skimmed milk plant innto the rayon agroindustrial association -- after all, the plant prodcues its output from raw material obtained from the local farms. However, the relations between the partners leave much to be desired. There are frequent arguments and conflicts over the grade of milk, the fat content and so forth. If the enterprise were a member of the association, mutually acceptable solutions could be found more swiftly both when it came to determining milk quality and on other issues.

What are the fastest ways to overcome departmental isolation and to increase the efficiency of the rayon level of management? Early next year it is proposed to form rayon agroindustrial associations in all Latvia's rayons. On the basis of the experience that has been accumulated Latvian scientists and specialists have formulated proposals for creating a republic agroindustrial association as well.

The republic agroindustrial association is to include the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the Latvian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, Latselkhozkhimiya, interkolkhoz construction organizations, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, Latvian Ministry of Construction mobile mechanized agricultural construction columns, Ministry of the Food Industry enterprises engated in processing agricultural output, and also Ministry of Light Industry enterprises processing agricultural raw materials. The republic agroindustrial association will also include other departments and organizations whose activity is linked with agriculture.

All the ministers and departments that are members of the republic agroindustrial association will retain their independence and responsibility within the framework of their own spheres of activity, will continue to be under the jurisdiction of union ministries and departments, and will retain the existing system of material and technical supply and budget financing and the procedure for setting the prices of the end products. It is proposed to create republic production associations, economic formations, and other specialized production services; for instance, to grow and process flax based on the existing subunits of the Ministry of Agricultire, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Procurement....

As an economic instrument in the rayon and republic agroindustrial associations it is proposed to utilize primarily the accounting prices and tariffs for internal turnover output and servies (repair, transport, agrochemical and others) that are established by the association council itself. Appropriate centralized funds are being created to eliminate the disproduction in the development of particular sectors and laggard components while equalizing the conditions of economic activity. The creation of the republic association will permit material and technical and manpower resources to be utilized in the most rational way, and will make it possible to ensure the balanced development of all spheres of the agroindustrial complex and to expedite decisionmaking on issues requiring the integration of two or several departmental sectors. The new form of management will make it possible to increase the efficiency of the work of rayon agroindustrial associations and all their subunits and to increase the interest and responsibility of agroservice enterprises and organizations regarding the end results of agricultural production and will make it possible to reduce output losses during reception, transportation storage and processing.

So an analysis of the activity of rayon agroindustrial associations demonstrates that this form of management is extremely efficient and is entirely in line with the tasks of the faster solution of the food problem within the administrative region framework. Our research has demonstrated that the agroindustrial association may be a progressive form of production management and organization at the republic level also. We are ready to begin the experiment in improving the management of the republic's agroindustrial complex as early as next year.

DEVICE ALLOWS VERBAL INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPUTERS

OW101212 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Television correspondent T. Komarova's interview with Prof Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Petrov on the occasion of the Scientific Research Institute of Computer Machine Building turning over for series production the first device for verbally entering data into an electronic computer -- from the "Vremya" program]

[Text] [Komarova] Tell me please, how much time will it take to teach me to communicate with your machine?

[Petrov] Not very long at all. It will take about 2 or 3 minutes with the full extent of its vocabulary.

[Komarova] Now what must be done to do this?

[Petrov] You need to take the handset, read the words on the display and press the button.

[Komarova] In other words, the machine must get used to my voice?

[Petrov] Yes, exactly.

[Komarova] Well, I will try. Execute, mistake, Moscow, Kiev. [Video shows display screen on the "IKAR" showing words repeated by Komarova] The human to machine language interpreter fits into these two small boxes and is known as "IKAR". The name "IKAR" stands for Intellectual Complex for Automatic Recognition [Intellektualnyy Kompleks Avtomaticheskogo Raspoznavaniya], is quite contemporary and does not refer to mythology.

It is a complicated device and in order to get some idea of this take a close look at this table -- this is how the word "zero" looks in machine language. This vast quantity of numbers is the standard image for only one word.

When we say that "IKAR" is familiarizing itself with the operator's voice, it means that the microelectronic computer is engaged in intensive work. The frequency of the received signal vibrations is changed to digits and memorized. After 2 to 3 minutes of training you can start talking and now the machine requires only a fraction of a second to understand your instructions. Now you can see that the instruction is repeated on the display screen where it can be observed. [An operator then briefly displays the "IKAR" functions]

It is a solemn moment in the laboratory as the work of many years has been concluded and for the first time a device of this kind will go into series production. The blueprints are being sent to a plant.

Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, your experience is the first in this area. In what spheres do you suppose your device will find application?

[Petrov] In my opinion the device will find broad application in various automatic design systems, scientific research, and control of technological processes. As an example we could cite a control system for components on a production line.

Presently our device can understand separately pronounced words, for example, "switch on the machine." But we say "switchonthemachine." In the future, therefore, we will have to learn to make entries with the words run together so that the machine can understand speech in which words are run together.

[Komarova] This means that the machine will have to learn to understand the meaning of phrases. Now if we repeat the words of Nikolay Mikhaylovich Amosov, "creation of an artificial intelligence is just a matter of time," to it, it will simply respond with the signal "ERROR." But in a few years time -- who knows?

USTINOV, OTHERS HONOR MEMORY OF SOVIET SOLDIERS

LD051120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with the 40th anniversary of the Battle for Moscow, thousands of Muscovites and guests in the capital came to the Aleksandrovskiy Garden today to honor the memory of Soviet soldiers who defended our capital against the fascist hordes in the difficult year of 1941.

The ranks of the detachments of the Moscow Garrison stand still under the battle colors which fly above them. It is 1100 as Soviet military commanders salute the unknown warrior: Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Ogarkov and Kulikov, marshals of the Soviet Union and first deputy defense ministers of the USSR; Army General Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy; deputy ministers of defense of the USSR, and other military commanders.

To the sound of funeral music they ascend the granite steps to the eternal flame and lay a wreath. On the crimson ribbon is written: To the unknown warrior from the soldiers of the Armed Forces of the USSR. The state anthem of the Soviet Union is solemnly played and military detachments march past the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, saluting the deeds of Soviet soldiers in the last war.

[Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 December carries on page 1 an unattributed report entitled "Forever in the People's Memory" which also reports on the Battle of Moscow ceremony, adding the following as being present at the ceremony:

["USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.F. Tolubko, Army General V.I. Petrov, Marshal Avn A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal Avn P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General V.A. Shabanov, and Engineer Troops Marshal N.F. Shestopalov; and also Army General I.N. Shkadov, chief, USSR Defense Ministry Main Cadre Directorate and Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate."]

USTINOV AT ARMED FORCES KOMSOMOL MEETING

LD092044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Report-back and election meetings are in progress in the Komsomol organizations of the USSR Armed Forces. One such meeting was held on 9 December at the Guards Motorized Rifles Regiment of the Guards Motorized Rifles Taman Kalinin Division. Taking part in its work were Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense; Army General Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Speakers stressed that young soldiers have responded ardently to the decisions of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the speech delivered there by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the materials of the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation. They are directing their energy and work into further strengthening the regiment's combat readiness.

The Komsomol members listened with great attention to the speech by Comrade Ustinov. He expressed confidence that the Komsomol soldiers would greet the 19th Komsomol Congress in a worthy manner and march in the vanguard of the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the responsible and complex tasks set by the party and people for the armed forces.

KURKOTKIN ADDRESSES DEFENSE MINISTRY TU MEETING

PM091349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 81 p 4

[Col A. Shanayev report: "Trade Union Conference"]

[Text] USSR Ministry of Defense trade union organizations held a trade union conference 27 November. L. Kostenko, chairman of the Ministry of Defense Joint Committee of Trade Union Organizations, presented the report. Army General S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and USSR Armed Forces rear services chief, addressed the conference.

Among those also taking part in the conference were Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; G. Makeyev, chairman of state institution workers union central committee; and Ye. Gagina, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of USSR trade unions.

GENERAL PETROV ATTENDS DOSAAF PLENUM

PM091259 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 3

[Col V. Gavrilin, M. Shlayen report: "Mass Participation in Technical Sports Must Be Greater"]

[Excerpt] The seventh plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee was held in Moscow yesterday. It examined the tasks of the defense society's organizations arising from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Further Increasing Mass Participation in Physical Culture and Sport." The plenum was opened by Air Marshal A. Pokryshkin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

The keynote speaker, Col Gen A. Odintsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, stressed the important role that sports and sports with military applications should play in the implementation of this resolution. Active participation in sport physically strengthens young people, develops high moral and volitional qualities in them and helps them grasp complex techniques more quickly in both production and military service.

The plenum settled an organizational matter. Air Marshal A. Pokryshkin was relieved of his duties as chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee in connection with his reassignment. Admiral of the Fleet G. Yegorov was elected chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

Taking part in the plenum were Army General V. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense; V. Lepeshkin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee administrative organs section; Col General M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V. Bogatikov, AUCCTU secretary; and executives from the USSR Council of Ministers, the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of Defense.

LT GEN SHCHERBAKOV OBITUARY PUBLISHED

PM011235 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Nov 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Following a serious illness Lt Gen (Retd) Vladimir Ivanovich Shcherbakov, participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars and CPSU member since 1926, has died. We have lost a true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, who devoted his whole conscious life to the selfless service of the socialist motherland and to strengthening its defense might.

V.I. Shcherbakov was born in 1901 into a peasant family in the village of Uryvki, Yeletskiy District, Orel Province. In the postwar years he was first deputy commander, Voronezh Military District and commander, Arkhangelsk and Grokiy Military Districts. Since retiring in 1957, he has worked hard in the military-patriotic education of working people and predraft youth.
[Signed] S.L. Sokolov, V.I. Petrov, I.N. Shkadov, M.D. Popkov, D.A. Grinkevich, G.Ye. Peredelskiy, M.I. Sorokin, I.P. Repin, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.P. Beloborodov, S.P. Vasyagin.